The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 23. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1870. NUMBER 270.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

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THE SAN DOMINGO TREATY.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The San Domingo treaty occupied all of to-day's session of the Senate but the morning hour, and an agreement has been made that it shall also occupy the whole of Monday's session. It must be disposed of on that day. Mr. Sumner had the floor for half an hour or so to finish his argument in opposition, and Mr. Morton spoke for about three hours in favor of ratifying the treaty. ...

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REMOVED.

REMOVAL OF THE GOLDEN FLEECE TO 110 & 112 State-st.

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LECTURE.

REV. A. L. STONE, of San Francisco, Will deliver his Popular Lecture, entitled "The Sunset Land," IN FARWELL HALL, On Thursday Evening, March 31.

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Masonic.

Masonic.

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GENERAL NOTICES.

Chicago Library Association.

Chicago Library Association. ON SATURDAY, MARCH 26.

Knights of Pythias.

$2,000 REWARD.

TIME. NOW IS THE TIME TO PAY HYDE PARK TAXES. HIRAM VANDERBILT, Collector.

AGENTS WANTED.

GOOD AGENTS WANTED TO SELL THE NEW PICTURE, The Home Above. PRICE, $3.00.

BANK LOCKS.

QUERY? What was Hall's expert and "Carpet-Bagger," with his KIT OF TOOLS, doing in the vault of the Fifth National Bank at an early hour this a. m.? Hope he was not "DRAWING THE TEMPER" on the Burglar Proof VICTOR LOCK Spindles, on seeing my proposition to drill them, published this morning. SARGENT.

FINANCIAL.

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BRUSHES. WOOD BROS. & CO.

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PROPOSALS.

To Contractors.

BEEF CATTLE.

Proposals for Furnishing Cook County with Coal.

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EDUCATIONAL.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. Published This Day.

I. Music-Hall Sermons.

II. Miracles, Past and Present.

III. Thackeray's Novels.

FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO., Boston.

RAILROAD GAZETTE. A Journal of Transportation. A. N. KELLOGG, Publisher.

Three New Songs

THREAD.

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PARTNER WANTED.

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BOOK BINDERS'

LUMBER.

NORTH PIER PLANING MILL AND BOX FACTORY.

WRAPPING PAPER.

WRAPPING PAPER, PETTIBONE'S, 104 & 106 Randolph-st.

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COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

DISSOLUTION.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1870.

PANIC AMONG THE BANKS.

It cannot be longer disguised or concealed that the provisions of the Funding bill, which has passed the Senate, are producing a feeling of great uneasiness and anxiety in financial and commercial circles,—a feeling that may intensify into a panic if the bill is passed in its present shape. The seeming purpose of the seventh section of the bill is to force the National Banks out of existence. This section makes it the *interest*, especially of the country banks, to surrender their charters to escape the operations of the act. The ostensible reason given to the public by the Senate Finance Committee, for incorporating Section 7 in their bill, is to save the Treasury 1½ per cent interest on $250,000,000 of 5-20 bonds owned by the National Banks, and ½ per cent on $90,000,000 of their 10-40 bonds, making an aggregate of perhaps $4,000,000 a year.

In addition to this loss of interest, the banks are required to surrender their 5-20 bonds, which were worth 97 in gold before the Funding bill passed the Senate, and are now worth 96, and receive, in exchange therefor, three classes of bonds, bearing an average of 4½ per cent interest, and worth, perhaps, 10 per cent less than the present securities.

The bank clauses of the Funding bill, therefore, propose not only to confiscate 25 per cent of the income of the bank securities, but to force on them a security that may not be worth four-fifths as much as the bonds they now own. And the bill also requires the banks to contract their circulation ten dollars to the hundred of bonds. The bill does not propose to allow the banks the difference in the market value between a 6 per cent and a 4½ per cent bond. It is not even proposed to rescind the tax on circulation, as a partial compensation for the heavy loss to be inflicted on them; but the bill arbitrarily and peremptorily demands that the banks shall surrender one-tenth of their circulation, one-quarter of the interest on their securities, and exchange their 6 per cent bonds for 4½ per cents, or forfeit their charters, and lose their right of issuing circulating notes.

The damage which it is proposed to inflict on the National Banks may be thus summarized:

1. An annual loss of interest...$4,000,000
2. Ten per cent loss on value of their securities...34,000,000
3. Compulsory contraction of circulation. 30,000,000

Since the passage of the Funding bill in the Senate, United States bonds have depreciated 1 per cent in Europe. In other words, this mischievous bill has already diminished the value of the national securities $21,000,000 in the aggregate. During the same period of a fortnight, British consols have advanced 1 per cent. Foreign, as well as home, capitalists are apprehensive that, upon the passage of the bill into a law, hundreds of the National Banks will return their circulation, withdraw their 5-20 bonds, and throw those securities on the market for sale. Hence the arrest of the previous steady advance in price and the actual reduction by 1 per cent in the value of Federal bonds in the markets of the world. If the mere shadow of an approaching event has done so much harm already, what mischief may not the bad reality produce?

Who can tell how much our bonds may depreciate by the winding up of the National Banks, and the throwing of two or three hundred millions of 5-20s on the market? Who can tell what effect it may have on the value of greenbacks; and on the proposed 4 and 4½ per cent bonds? This is surely not the road to prosperous times and safe resumption. It is not the road to par for American securities, nor to a conversion of our high interest into low interest bonds. No other class of public creditors are treated in this harsh, unjust and dishonest manner. It is only towards the stockholders of the National Banks that it is proposed to practise repudiation to the extent of 25 per cent on the income of the public securities, and to inflict a wanton depreciation in the market value of the bonds. Why should the stockholders of the National Banks be singled out for such treatment? What crime have they committed that their property should be thus confiscated, and their business impaired, and that of the whole community damaged? The shareholders of the banks draw no more interest from the government on their 5-20 bonds than any other class of public creditors, and for what reason should they now be discriminated against, and made the victims of bad faith on the part of the government, to whose rescue they came in the hour of its sorest need?

But it is argued that the enforcement of the Funding bill will give four millions a year of interest, provided all the National Banks can be coerced into acceptance of its provisions. But suppose they do not consent to be thus fleeced and robbed of one-fourth of the income on their securities, one-tenth of the value of their principal, and one-tenth of their circulation; but choose rather to withdraw from a system which subjects them to such tyranny and acts of bad faith, how much will the government in that event save in interest on the bonds belonging to the banks? Not a dollar.

It is not likely that the banks would reorganize under Section 9, as they would receive but 3½ per cent net interest on the 4 per cents, as the tax of 1 per cent on circulation would consume ½ per cent on those bonds. A thousand dollars invested in 4 per cents would yield the following gross profit, viz.:

Interest on $1,000 at 4 per cent	$40.00
Interest on $900 of currency, less $200 held for reserve funds, at 10 per cent	70.00
	$110.00
Deduct tax on circulation	$9.00
Deduct 1 per cent for express charges, mutilated bills, &c.	9.00
	18.00
Profit on $1,000	$92.00
VS. CONTRA.	
$1,000 loaned at 10 per cent	$100.00

Difference in favor of private banking, $16 on each $1,000 of capital. But this is not all. It is well known that there is no escape for National Banks from the full national, State, county, city, and township taxation imposed, which averages not less than 5 per cent on their capital, whereas private bankers pay nothing on circulation, and many of them escape with less than half the other taxes imposed on the National system. It will, therefore, be against the interests of capitalists in the West to submit to the exactions and inquisition of the National system, and bank on the proposed 4 per cent bonds.

But what effect would the rapid extinguishment of 1,600 National Banks have on the business relations of the country? What effect would the withdrawal of three hundred millions of bank currency from the channels of discounts and loans have on the manufacturing and mercantile interests? What effect would such a contraction have on the revenues of the government? It is quite certain that a financial revulsion, widespread, ruinous, and irresistible, would sweep over the country, filling the land with bankrupts, and reducing the laboring [illegible] to the condition of paupers. And while this would inevitably result from the disruption of the National Banks and the retirement of their circulation, the government would not save a single dollar of interest on the bonds now held by the banks, as has been shown. But the Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee claims that if the present banks shall retire and wind up their affairs, new banks will be organized under Section 9, and fill the vacuum. But, even in that improbable event, the government will not save a dollar of interest on its 5-20 bonds. These suppositious new banks would be based on the 4 per cent bonds issued for greenbacks which now draw no interest. Every million dollars of circulation given to new banks would cost the government $50,000 of coin interest on $1,250,000 of 4 per cent bonds pledged for the redemption of such circulation; because if that amount of greenbacks would be retired, and funded into those 4 per cent bonds. Hence there would be a contraction of 20 per cent, and a loss to the government of 4 per cent interest on the $1,250,000 of greenbacks funded into those bonds on which a million of circulation would issue.

To replace the present bank circulation under the provisions of Section 9 of the Funding bill, will require the retirement of $375,000,000 of greenbacks, and their conversion into an equal amount of 4 per cent bonds, the interest on which would be $15,000,000 per annum.

The circulating medium would then consist of $300,000,000 of bank notes secured by 4 per cent bonds of doubtful and uncertain market value, which bonds would be an annual charge on the Treasury of $15,000,000, adding that sum to the present interest on the national debt. And, at the same time, the currency of the country would be contracted and diminished by $375,000,000.

But it may be replied that the government would pass a law providing for reissuing the greenbacks sent in by the new banks. But consider and reflect a moment. For what purpose would it reissue these demand notes? Not to pay its ordinary expenses, for they are provided for by the revenues. Not to pay interest on bonds, for Federal due-bills would not be a legal-tender for such purposes. The only thing that could be done with them would be to purchase 5-20 bonds. But nobody in Europe or America would sell 5-20 bonds at par for government non-interest notes, which, by the provisions of the Funding bill, can never be worth more than a 4 per cent bond, into which they are made convertible. And what will be the value of such a bond? Certainly not less than 15 per cent below that of a 5-20 bond.

The effect then would be, if the greenbacks were reissued and invested in 5-20 bonds, to increase the national debt fifteen millions on each hundred millions of notes so returned to circulation, making an aggregate increase of the debt of fifty-six millions in order to restore the equilibrium of the currency and prevent a general collapse of business and [illegible].

The foregoing analysis of the operation and effect of the enactment of the seventh and eighth sections of the Funding bill illustrates the old adage that is always best to let well enough alone, and demonstrates the truth of the maxim that honesty is the best policy, for governments as well as individuals.

It will be utterly impossible for the government to practise the threatened injustice on the banking class of public creditors without impairing its credit with all its other creditors. And just now it is the especial interest of the government to foster and improve its credit. But this can never be done by taking the banks by the throat and demanding that they shall surrender 25 per cent of the income of their securities and accept a bond worth, perhaps, 80 cents in coin, for bonds they have which are worth 95 per cent, under the pains and penalties of a forfeiture of their franchises and charters.

No severer or more dangerous blow could be inflicted on the national credit than to pursue the policy of repudiation and coercion embraced in the Funding bill, in its relation to the National Banks.

The wisest financier cannot foresee or predict the evil consequences that may follow its enactment. The banks are too intimately related to every business interest of the country, and too closely intertwined with all its affairs,—with the public as well as private credit,—to be struck this rude and perfidious blow without the whole body politic feeling the pain and shock, and experiencing enormous harm and loss from the destruction of the present admirable system of safe, sound, and satisfactory National Banking, which only needs to be made free to all capitalists to confer on the country all the benefits its originators ever hoped or predicted for it.

THE SAN DOMINGO JOB.

The Senate has voted, by eleven majority, not to let the public know anything about the San Domingo job, which involves a cash payment of $1,500,000, and the assumption of liabilities of an indefinite amount.

San Domingo is in a state of chronic revolution, and just now has two Presidents, two governments, and two armies. Each of these governments is cruel and malignant in its policy; it hangs or shoots every member of the opposing faction who falls into its hands. Each supports itself by robbing and forced loans; and life, liberty, and property in the land are at the mercy of the rival chiefs. The Government of the United States has elected to deal with Baez, a sort of carpet-bagger, and to ignore Cabral, though their following is about equal, and their legitimate authority is about the same; that is to say, nothing at all. Baez, however, is ambitious and corrupt. He has an idea, doubtless, that in case of annexation he will become a Bullock, or a Whittemore, besides pocketing, in the preliminary transaction, a large share of the money which may pass from the United States to San Domingo. San Domingo is of course in debt. There are two governments all the time issuing shinplasters and creating liabilities. Baez expects by annexation to give his paper a value, and no doubt, in anticipation of the purchase, is prepared to issue it to any amount, like the banker who signed notes night and day to keep his institution from breaking. He has already received $150,000 in gold for a lease of Samana Bay. He represents the public bonded debt to be $1,200,000, and the United States is to appropriate $1,500,000 in cash to pay that debt. For, whatever other debts the Government of the United States may assume by annexation, it is to be secured by the "public lands" of San Domingo! San Domingo bonds are worth, perhaps, ten cents on the dollar; the other debts of the republic are not worth even that sum; both together may reach five millions of dollars. Annexation will bring this debt to par, and will add, of course, to our already liberal semi-annual payments of interest. The treaty bears all the marks of a financial job and speculation to enrich those who have bought San Domingo bonds, or to whom Baez may distribute them as presents. The "public lands" of San Domingo are of less value than those of Alaska. There is not a foot of them, except possibly the mountain peaks, which has not been private property, and the titles are to be traced in the records of murders, confiscations, evictions, plunder and rapine.

"President" Baez is a cowardly and brutal adventurer, who, having run his career of assassination and despotism, seeks escape from the avenging arm of justice by selling his country and his countrymen for money to a foreign government. It is no answer to say that the Dominicans will be better off as part of the American Republic than they now are. It is no part of the "mission" of the United States to buy foreign peoples to improve their condition. We are surrounded with others scarcely less wretched than the Dominicans. Once admit that it is our duty to buy all unhappy nations whose people may be bettered by the change, and where shall we stop? Mexico, and Central America, Spain, Ireland, Paraguay, Rome, Turkey, Japan, and China, appeal to us even more strongly than San Domingo.

But the effect of the treaty upon San Domingo is not of the least importance compared with the effect upon ourselves. Are we ever to get out of debt? Are we ever to have a reduction of taxes? We have covered up $7,500,000 in the eternal snows of Alaska. A proposition to bury an equal sum under the volcanic rocks of St. Thomas is still pending,—and so borne down by debt that we are paying a tax of 100 per cent on our very salt, are we in a condition to pay a single dime to this blackguard adventurer in San Domingo for the privilege of forcing our institutions upon a people who know no more of them than they do of the Eleusinian mysteries. We have on hand four millions of newly-made colored citizens, who, though tractable in disposition, and Americans by birth, have everything to learn in their new position, and who must for years be the objects of anxious solicitude and care. We have upon our Western frontier more than a hundred tribes of untamed savages, and, still farther west, an incursion of pagans who, though they may never claim political affinity with us, become for the time an integral element of our population, exciting violent prejudices, and demanding constant care. This treaty proposes to add to our political body a new lot of barbarians, in whom revolution, bloodshed, idleness, extortion, and revenge have become hereditary; and one of the excuses for buying the privilege of civilizing them is, that it will then be easier for us to buy their neighbors, and carry our purchases forward to Guatemala, Nicaragua, and New Granada, where our triumphs are to terminate in digging a ship canal through the Andes at an estimated cost of $70,000,000.

If the Senate ratify this San Domingo job, we hope the House will refuse to vote the money for it, at least until the people have their chance at it. The Representative who votes for that appropriation will be an object of pity for a long time afterward.

THE PENOBSCOT RIVER.

Now comes Bangor. The Legislature of the State of Maine have certified to Congress that the City of Bangor "has attained a prominent position among the commercial cities of the Union," but that there are obstructions in the bed and channel of Penobscot River, consisting of "rocks and sundry deposits," which injure the navigation; and that the "national commerce" connected with Bangor requires the removal of these obstructions. The fact is, nature has done her work very bunglingly. She placed the site of Bangor up stream, and then placed rocks between that "prominent position" and the mouth of the river, evidently with a view to embarrass the national commerce, which is vainly endeavoring to reach that metropolis. There are many other instances this side of Alaska of the want of judgment in nature's handiwork. She placed rocks in the Ohio River, creating rapids which, at low water, cannot be passed with safety. Then when there was a canal built round these rapids, the supply of water in the river gave out, and navigation fell off to such an extent that the tolls on the canal do not pay the expense of the keeper. Then there was a fall placed in the Mississippi at St. Anthony, upon which enterprising lumbermen built saw-mills. But nature made the dam of such poor material that the falls are constantly receding, to the loss of the men who have invested their money in the saw-mills. Of course it is the business of Congress to correct these evils. The 40,000,000 of people whose national commerce passes through Bangor must be [illegible]. It matters not that there are several other cities lower down stream, where this commerce may enter and from which it may depart, nor that there are a score of others further up the river which have also been cut off. Congress, in the opinion of the Maine Legislature, must open the doors of the Treasury, and let Bangor go in and remove "sundry deposits" therefrom for the purpose of excavating "sundry deposits" from the Penobscot River.

COAL IN MONTANA.

Mr. D. W. Hobart, now of Montana, writes to Orrington Lunt, of this city, that he has discovered a coal mine (bituminous no doubt), about half-way between Helena and Deer Lodge City. The former is situated on the waters of the Missouri, and the latter on those of the Columbia. They are about thirty miles apart, according to the statements of the letter. The vein is six feet thick, and the quality is so good that it is now used for blacksmithing wherever it can be obtained. The Northern Pacific Railway will probably cross the Rocky Mountains at Mullen's Pass, lying between Helena and Deer Lodge City, and the discovery of this coal, it is supposed, within a mile of the line of the road, is a matter not only of great interest to the prosperity and success of that great enterprise, but it is equally so to the commerce of the whole country, for it will put the road on a par with the Central line in the matter of fuel to operate it. The mining towns and districts within twenty miles or more of this mine are already using all the coal that can be furnished them, and, generally, the importance and the value of this discovery can hardly be overestimated.

The rapid extension of the railway system is one of the most remarkable elements of our national progress. Ten years ago, the railroad lines of the United States fell short of 30,000 miles. Now, there are 50,000 miles in operation and 15,000 more in process of construction. Every State and Territory is pervaded by the same progressive spirit. Even in Massachusetts, where there are more miles of railway in proportion to the population than in any other State in the Union, five new lines are being constructed. Each State has in process of construction an average of half a dozen separate railroads. Maine has 8; New Hampshire, 4; Vermont, 6; Rhode Island, 5; Connecticut, 7; New York, 11; New Jersey, 7; Pennsylvania, 32; Delaware, 6; Maryland, 7; West Virginia, 1, at least; Ohio, 12; Indiana, 12; Illinois, 12; Michigan, 13; Wisconsin, 5; Minnesota, 7; Iowa, 13; Missouri, 12; Nebraska, 3; Kansas, 9; Arkansas, 3; Texas, 4; Louisiana, 4; Mississippi, 3; Alabama, 6; while in the several Southern Atlantic States a total of twenty railroads are in various stages of progress.

The construction of such a vast network of railroads necessarily involves an immense outlay of capital and gives employment to a large army of men. Although it is difficult to estimate the probable cost of the several lines now in progress—this consideration, as well as that of the number of men employed, mainly depending upon the natural difficulties of the undertaking, the character of the work done, and the time allowed for its completion—$20,000 per mile may be taken as a fair average. At this figure, $300,000,000 will be required to put the present unfinished lines in running order; and, when completed and equipped, they will afford constant employment to at least 100,000 men. The chief obstacle to this gigantic work is the existing tariff on iron, whereby the cost of rails is enhanced more than 50 per cent, and of locomotive engines and car-wheels 70 per cent. Railway transportation has now become the second industry in the United States in point of importance, agriculture being the first. And yet both these gigantic interests are held in shackles by a few score of iron manufacturers, under the miserable pretence of protecting industry.

A proposition was made in the Board of Supervisors yesterday, and was received with much favor, to turn the County Normal School into a hospital; in other words, to convert it from a useless into a useful institution. The only objection that can be urged against this plan is that it will deprive certain able-bodied persons of the life pensions which they have been laboring so diligently to secure at the expense of the tax-payers of Cook County. It may be objected, also, that the title to the ground upon which the Normal School is situated will revert to the donors if the building is used for anything except a Normal School. The answer to that is very short: Let it revert! The county will at least save the cost of running it.

The board rejected, by a nearly unanimous vote, the recommendation of the Hospital Committee to sell the Reform School property and use the proceeds for building a new hospital. They also voted against the proposition of the Medical Board to build a wing to the present hospital. The Normal School seems, then, to be the only resource left. Why not use it for that purpose? The patriotic citizens of Englewood, not to mention the jocular Mr. Kearney, ought to be rejoiced at seeing their edifice turned to so good account.

The Woodstock *Sentinel* presents the name of Hon. Lawrence S. Church as a candidate for Congress in the Second District of this State. The *Sentinel* remarks also that Hon. Reuben Ellwood, of De Kalb, and Hon. William Lothrop, of Winnebago, are among the names likely to be presented to the Republican Convention. It adds that, while approving the course of General Farnsworth, the present Representative of the district, the people of McHenry County will be united in supporting Mr. Church this fall.

We notice that Mr. Church is announced to address the people in several of the towns of McHenry County on the subject of the new constitution.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

A nine-foot vein of coal was struck a few days ago, in the town of Bruce, LaSalle County, eighty feet below the surface.

Mr. Samuel Briggs, who died recently in Tazewell County, had been a school teacher for more than forty years.

Money-order Post Offices have been established in the following-named towns in the Fifth Congressional District of this State: Arlington, Brimfield, Cambridge, Chillicothe, Galva, Henry, Oneida, and Wyoming.

A lost-will case is creating much excitement at [illegible], Macoupin County. Dr. L. H. Reynolds became disaffected toward his children, and made a will leaving his fortune of $150,000 to his grandchildren and other [illegible]. The will be placed in a tin box and locked in a trunk. He died shortly after, and, upon investigation, the trunk was found broken open and the will gone. [illegible]

IOWA.

It is said that Olive Logan, on a special train from Council Bluffs to Des Moines, made the fastest time ever known on the road. The record is, twenty-seven miles in twenty-three minutes over one stretch.

The Des Moines *Register* says: "Mr. W. A. J. Seals, of Monroe, has shown us two Minie balls which were picked up on the field after the second conflict at Bull Run. The balls met at right angles, and the point of one was buried half way in the body of the other. The ball that was struck was bent, and the striking bullet was flattened, but the plug end is plainly marked."

INDIANA.

Samuel Mahon, living near Orleans, Orange County, fired the barn of Mrs. Teegart, because the latter refused to countenance his addresses to her daughter. The barn, with all its contents, consisting of ten horses, a fine carriage, grain, hay, harness, farming implements, &c., of a total value of several thousand dollars, was completely destroyed. Mahon was arrested.

The sickness which has been prevailing in Daviess County for some time past is now said by physicians to bear a close resemblance to the disease known as "cold plague." It is very fatal and is spreading to the adjacent counties. A correspondent of the New Albany *Ledger* says: "The disease first manifests itself by a chill; and, in those cases which prove fatal, the victim becomes insensible in a few minutes, and is sealed for death from the very first indications of the disease." He further says that the physicians meet with little success in treating the malady.

MICHIGAN.

In Detroit, a few days ago, the keeper of a stall in the market, finding that the melting snow on the roof dripped through upon his produce, climbed upon the top of the stall with a view of regulating matters. He found six pocketbooks lying there in the snow, each containing more or less money. It is supposed that they were thrown there some time ago by a pickpocket at the moment of his arrest in the market.

Mr. A. P. Swineford, editor of the Marquette *Mining Journal*, has compiled a pamphlet giving a history of the iron mines of the Lake Superior region. From this it appears that there are [illegible] within the limits of Marquette County. Of these, thirteen mines, during the year 1869, shipped [illegible] net tons of ore, valued, as loaded upon the cars, at [illegible]. During the whole time of their working—a period going back some twenty years—the gross product of the mines is put down at 2,044,777 tons of ore. The total product of all the furnaces during 1869 was [illegible] tons, valued at [illegible], and, since the commencement, 164,169 tons. Since 1858, a comparative statement shows an aggregate of 2,515,466 tons of iron ore, and [illegible] tons of pig iron, with a total value of [illegible].

A letter from Plymouth, March 23, to the Detroit *Tribune*, exhibits the great popular interest felt in the Vanderpool case. It says:

"The people of Plymouth have read with intense interest the reports of the trial of George Vanderpool for the murder of Herbert Field, and also the many newspaper comments thereon. There being a diversity of opinion, a great majority sustaining the verdict at Manistee, it was proposed by a few who thought the evidence insufficient to convict a man of murder, to form a court, select a jury, read the testimony as reported in full at Manistee, and have counsel argue the case. This was accepted by those believing Vanderpool guilty. A meeting was called and a court formed by calling the Hon. Jonathan Shearer to preside as Judge, and selecting twelve of our best citizens, who were as unbiased as possible, as a jury. Mr. L. O. Mead was appointed Clerk, and Mr. Burch acted as Sheriff. The court commenced its session on the 14th, and continued until the 21st of March, adjourning from day to day. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. John Fuller, assisted by Mr. John L. Gale and Mr. C. B. Crosby. The defence was conducted by Mr. Wm. N. West, assisted by Wm. Taft, Esq., and the Hon. Gen. A. Starkweather. The testimony was read by Mr. C. A. Frisbie, assisted by Mr. Crosby. The argument for the prosecution was opened by Mr. Fuller, who presented the theory of the prosecution and the evidence supporting it. He was followed by Mr. Gale. The defence was opened by Mr. West in an argument occupying one hour and three quarters. He proceeded to analyze the testimony in a very forcible and logical manner, drawing strong conclusions in favor of the prisoner's innocence. He spoke with great rapidity and distinct utterance. His speech was listened to with close attention by court, jury, counsel, and spectators, the larger hall being filled to its utmost capacity with ladies and gentlemen. Mr. West was followed by Mr. Taft; Mr. Starkweather closed for the defence in a vigorous speech; and Mr. Fuller closed for the prosecution, occupying two hours and a half, Mr. Crosby making such comments as he desired to comment upon. The hall was filled to overflowing. The jury were then charged by the Judge, and retired for consultation. After due deliberation, they came into court, and, through their foreman, said that they could not agree. By request of spectators, the jury informed the Court that they stood eight for acquittal and four for conviction. At this present time I think the people here stand about in the same manner and proportion as stood this jury, while all unite in saying, from the temper of the people of Manistee as shown by their recent meetings, that George Vanderpool ought to have a new trial."

KANSAS.

The Catholic college at [illegible], Pottawatomie County, is contracted for at a cost of a little over $100,000. [illegible]

The Abilene *Chronicle* says that during the season of 1869 about 150,000 head of cattle were sold in that market, 40,000 of which were shipped to Chicago alone. Old cattle-dealers predict that there will be 300,000 head of cattle in that market during the coming fall.

The Lawrence *Tribune* says: "Mr. Henry McGonigle writes from Topeka that he has made great discoveries of silver in Western Kansas, though he don't mention the exact spot. He says from one 'non-resident lot he has taken at least $5,000 worth of pure silver.' He says it is kept 'quiet.' We are afraid Mr. McGonigle has found too much silver, and we would not like to tell everybody until the trespasser on the non-resident land gets away."

At Highland, a few days ago, a married man named James Wolland, aged 36 years, eloped with the wife, aged 25, of a man named Hess. They took with them about $400 belonging to Hess.

MISSOURI.

A man in St. Louis has sued a fellow-tenant in the same building, because his seven children all play the trombone.

The Louisiana *Journal* says: "Farmers inform us that a much larger crop of tobacco will be planted in this county this year than has been planted for several years. The low price of wheat, and the partial failure of this crop, which now seems inevitable in consequence of the dry winter, has directed the attention of farmers to tobacco again."

OHIO.

Mrs. Dr. Knoekler, of Cincinnati, has the reputation of being one of the best botanists in the West, and it is said that her collection of plants, gathered by herself, is the best in America.

H. M. Turner, of the Salem distillery, has paid $2,500,000 revenue tax since that assessment came into fashion.

A woman-suffrage lecturess writes to the Dayton *Woman's Advocate* an account of a serious dilemma she was placed in at New Lexington. She was posted to speak on a certain evening recently, but the Trustees of the church declined opening its doors to her because the rules forbade politics in the building, and the Court House was closed against her because only political meetings were tolerated in it. After a careful balancing of the pros and cons, however, it was decided by the county authorities that there was enough of politics in the woman suffrage movement to squeeze the lecturer in at the Court House door.

In loading the cars of the Dayton & Michigan Railroad with ice, the power of steam is applied directly to the frozen surface. A train of cars is backed up to a curve near the shore of the river or bayou, a rope is extended from the locomotive to the largest sized ice-cakes, and the latter are dragged up by the motion of the locomotive on the track. Thus six cars are loaded per hour.

THE TERRITORIES.

The Fort Scott *Post* says: "All white men who have no claim of affiliation with the Cherokee Nation have been notified to leave. The feeling against making this land a Territory, as proposed in Congress, is creating quite an excitement among the Cherokees. The railroad will encounter great hostility in consequence of this agitation."

The Laramie *Sentinel*, of the 12th, says: "The District Court yesterday discharged the Petit Jury, and to-day the Grand Jury were dismissed. Chief Justice Howe, in both instances made some very gratifying remarks. His Honor said, in substance, that if, in the outset, he had some doubts as to the success of the experiment of female juries, yet, finding such a law upon our statutes, it was his sworn duty to faithfully, honestly, and impartially execute it, and that the result was in the highest degree satisfactory. There was no fulsome flattery in the remarks of the Court, but a candid and respectful acknowledgement of services faithfully rendered and duties conscientiously discharged. In dismissing the grand jury to-day, His Honor said: 'To those ladies who are members of the grand jury, the court has deemed it but just to say that, by your intelligent, faithful and conscientious discharge of duty, as well as by your great propriety of conduct, you have realized the just expectations of those who saw fit to confer upon you the right to participate in the administration of justice. If future grand juries in this county shall follow the example you have set, assurance will thereby be given to all that crime and immorality will no longer be winked at, but all offenders will be brought to justice, and that the law and the courts may safely be relied upon for the protection of the people. You are discharged from further attendance, and the Court will now adjourn.'"

[illegible] speech in regard to Sam. Barlow, one of the [illegible]. He charged Sam. with [illegible]

For the first time in the history of [illegible] County, says the Troy, N. Y., *Times*, a colored man sat as counsel in a criminal case in the Court of Sessions on Friday. He was the ex-Rev. James Wright, of Lansingburgh, who had been assigned by our Democratic County Judge to the defence of James Anderson, also a colored man, who was charged with an assault with intent to kill.

The New York *Sun* says: "Admiral Farragut's letter on the subject of [illegible] rank in the navy, which, although filed in the records of the department, he has declared to be a forgery, turns out to be genuine, after all. A paymaster by the name of Looker has identified it as one which the Admiral himself gave him. The Admiral being sick at the time, Paymaster Looker wrote the body of the letter, assisted by one or two of his friends, and the Admiral signed it."

Elizabeth Cordrey, of Tyaskin District, Somerset County, Md., was born a mute, and was never known to utter a syllable, until Saturday of last week, on which day she was 70 years old. She had been confined to a bed of sickness for some time; when, on the day mentioned, to the great surprise of her family and friends, she began talking fluently, and from then to the hour of her death, which occurred on the following day, she prayed almost unceasingly, in an audible voice, and understandingly. The lady has two sisters and a brother, also mutes.

A foreign journal says: "Dr. Strousberg, of Berlin, called the Railroad King, was a few years ago a simple journalist in New York. Here he is a kind of Marquis of Carabas—the railroads of Roumania are all his, also, the fortifications of Antwerp, the manufactories of Brieg, etc. Last week he bought in the district of Posen, two domains, for five million thalers. To-day he has caused to be distributed to 4,000 poor people of Berlin 200 tons of wood, and, also, he has given orders for food to be given to 10,000 people during the extreme cold weather."

MISCELLANEOUS.

There are 2,730 prostitutes in the great female prison of St. Lazare, near Paris.

There are 107 bookstores in Berlin, and nearly 300 in Leipzig.

Paris has [illegible] chiffoniers, [illegible] of whom are licensed, and 1,000 interlopers.

The cost of the new Liverpool Exchange is estimated at £290,000 or $1,450,000.

An enterprising Frenchman has offered 5,000,000 livres for a ten years' lease of Pompeii, as a "show."

A girl in New London, who was to have been married on Saturday of last week, ran a pin into her hand on Thursday and died on Sunday.

A writer from [illegible] says he attended a dance where he saw a sign over the door which read: "No gentlemen admitted without pants on."

A man keeping a store in San Diego writes that the gold excitement is a fraud; that the rich quartz exhibited there was brought from Arizona to get up an excitement for trade.

The Downieville (Cal.) *Messenger* says that "a dozen Chinamen organized themselves into a pack train, a few days since, and brought to town from Shady Flat a safe weighing over 1,200 pounds. The safe was slung on a long pole, and it took a day and a half to bring it down."

According to the new Russian penal code, women are no longer to be flogged. In Poland and Lithuania, however, the police magistrates sentence women, not to be flogged, but to be birched, which the poor offenders say is ten times more painful than the lash.

A citizen of Rondout, N. Y., who married two days after the funeral of his first wife, has started with his new bride on a compulsory bridal tour, at the instigation of his townsmen, who got aggrieved at his precipitate wooing and wedding, and advised him to leave without further ceremony.

A new way of advertising in the journals has just been adopted by the first dry goods store in Paris, viz.: To publish a plan of the shop, its divisions, where the different counters for special articles exist, and the department where the "alarming sacrifices" take place.

At Marroe, Ireland, recently, a bridegroom was choked to death by a piece of pork at the nuptial feast, and the father of the unfortunate girl, so quickly made a widow, took possession of the scarcely breathless clay, and refused to deliver it into the hands of relatives until the dowry had been returned. The dispute almost led to bloodshed.

The Texans are packing 27,000 beeves this winter, [illegible] three cents per pound [illegible] barrels. Two-thirds of this amount is packed in tierces and sent to Europe. These packeries are located near water transportation, and are entirely distinct from the great slaughter houses where cattle are killed for their hide and tallow.

When that little marvel, the portrait of a soldier by Antonello da Messina, which is now in the *salon carre* of the Louvre, was put up at the Pourtales sale, the combatants were France and England. The former finally got the picture, which is only twelve inches square, at the price of 18,000 guineas.

Jefferson County, New York, contains an individual who held, according to his own belief, $100 in United States legal tenders. There was no question of the accuracy of the "counterfeit presentment" of Secretary Chase thereon, but there was a want of the signature of Treasurer Spinner. The owner, therefore, sent them to that functionary with the request that he should cash them at once, as he wanted to use the money, and they did not pass current in his vicinity, "not being signed." They were the usual *fac simile* photographs.

The "pedespeed" is the name of the latest Yankee notion for the purpose of increasing man's natural speed. The velocipede having played out, except as a device to increase labor, the "pedespeed" comes in. It consists of two wheels, fourteen or fifteen inches in diameter, one of which is attached firmly to each foot by means of a stirrup-like contrivance. [illegible] possesses all the capabilities of the skate. To use it requires skill acquired only by practice, but when acquired there is skating the *year round*—so says the inventor.

"Grace Greenwood," in a recent letter from Washington, says: "While on a visit to the Land Office, I was shown by Mr. Wilson, the Commissioner, a singular relic of a late fight on the Plains. It was a garment taken from an Indian Chief, after death. A shirt of buckskin, made without the usual ornamentation of beads and porcupine quills, yet graced with something quite novel in the decorative way—a full, long fringe, formed of the hair of white women and children. It was a ghastly adornment; [illegible] the entire garment was a very unpleasant thing to inspect. The only point in it on which the eye could rest without horror or pity, was a small round hole, beneath which the raging heart of a human wild beast [illegible] to a full stop."

The San Francisco *Bulletin* of the 13th gives the following account of an incident that recently occurred in a restaurant in that city: [illegible] girl entered the dining-room, accompanied by two well-dressed men, and took a seat at one of the center tables. After the usual dinner had been gone through, one of the men took a bundle of cigars from his pocket, helped his companion, and then, half in jest, offered one to the girl. She took it without hesitation, struck a light, and appeared to enjoy her weed immensely. Presently the waiter dropped the three checks on the table, which the lady took possession of, although the gentlemen made some feeble remonstrance. Producing her purse, she marched boldly up to the counter, followed by her sheepish-looking companions, and paid the bill "like a man." The spectators tittered, the masculines looked still more foolish, but the lady, puffing her cigar, sauntered into the street, evidently perfectly satisfied with her part of the transaction.

At a prayer meeting in Buffalo, the other day, a gentleman made a speech on the sin of intemperance. He was followed by a lady, who, after berating King Alcohol, expressed her belief that it was a grave sin for parents to allow their young children the use of condiments, as they were sure to inspire them with evil passions, and create a taste for intoxicating beverages. This hit upon the seasonings was productive of quite a sensation. Whereupon the Buffalo *Express* says:

"Consider for a moment the untold precious feelings imparted to the breast of the newly-weaned infant by the administration of salt, tending [illegible] to destroy the moral organization, deprave and brutalize the intellect, and finally culminate in crime and a shameful death. Then of the debasing influences of pepper, kindling unholy fire within the youthful soul, causing it to burn with the fiercest passions of destruction and revenge. What a long category of sin and crime may be traced back to the immoderate use of the stimulating mustard, and how many hearts have felt the smart of feelings of shame and remorse. And then how many youthful minds have been soured to everything that is good and ennobling by the inconsideration of parents in allowing them vinegar and pickles."

POLITICAL.

Senator Revels says he was once excluded from the Senate gallery on account of color.

The Washington *Star* describes General Ames, senator-elect from Mississippi, as "a boyish, handsome-looking chap, with a nice black moustache."

[illegible] announces that he will have a competitive examination for his West Point cadetship, to which only colored boys will be eligible.

In Dayton, O., Miss [illegible], one of the females who rode in a Vallandigham cart in '62 day, under an inscription "*White Husbands or None*," has married an unadulterated African, named Lee Kelly.

A young Democrat named Waller and the noted Cleveland are stumping in Connecticut together. Waller speaks first, and then gives Cleveland this introduction: "I shall now soon close. I see there is a brass band before me, and I can assure you there is a brass band behind me, (turning and pointing to Cleveland), which you are soon to hear."

The Albany *Express* publishes the following paragraph from a private letter from Senator Fenton:

"UNITED STATES SENATE, WASHINGTON, March 18, 1870.

* * * "Referring to the postscript to your letter, could anything be more weak on the part of friends, or more wicked on the part of enemies, than the talk about my being a candidate for President? I certainly entertain no such purpose, nor, since General Grant's administration is doing so well, can I deem it necessary or wise for its supporters to take into consideration any change of leadership. Very truly yours, R. E. FENTON."

The [illegible] of the city of New York, the Tammany Society and the Manhattan Club, have a rival which promises to become a great power. It is called the Andrew Jackson Club. The leading spirit of the organization is "Jimmy" O'Brien, [illegible]

PERSONAL.

The Empress of the French often smokes cigarettes in the course of a day.

Alexander Dumas, Sr., says he knows better than his physicians can tell him that he will not live another year.

When Rochefort was a very young man he wrote a poem in honor of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception.

The Archbishop of [illegible] has the credit of being the handsomest prelate at the Ecumenical.

Charles D. Shanly is announced as editor of the forthcoming *Punchinello*, and Stephens as its leading cartoonist.

George [illegible] will have a new poem, several hundred lines in length, in the April number of [illegible] *Magazine*.

Justin McCarthy and his wife are going home to England to close up affairs, and will return to America to live.

The female jig dancer of the Boston Adelphi Theatre, is Miss Clara Burton, a member of the Shawmut Avenue Church.

Henry Ward Beecher edits *The Church Union*, Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher is to edit a domestic department in it, and Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe is to write a serial story for it.

Le Rappel, the Radical Paris paper, always calls Lincoln "a workingman." When *Le Constitutionnel*, the other day, stated, in reply, that Lincoln, though he had worked at one time on a farm, had been a lawyer for many years, *Le Rappel* pronounced that assertion a [illegible].

[illegible] Whittemore appeared there on the [illegible] and attempted to speak, Chestnut interrupted him; [illegible]

It is announced at the close of a [illegible] the Brazilian Emperor that the functionary charged with its execution is the Viscount Itaborahy, Councillor of State, Senator of the empire, President of the Council of Ministers, minister and Secretary of State and Finances, and President of the Tribunal of the National Treasury.

Jim Fisk lately [illegible]

THE FUNDING BILL.

Important Protest Against Its Passage.

Action of the Chicago Clearing House Association.

Disastrous Effects of the Bill on all Branches of Business.

Argument of Henry Greenebaum Against the Measure.

The National Banks and private bankers of this city, constituting the Clearing House Association, in conjunction with the representatives of several banking institutions in other parts of the West, yesterday held a meeting to consider the so-called Funding bill, now pending in the House of Representatives. After an interchange of views, the following memorial was adopted:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled:

The undersigned, business men, bankers, and the representatives of banking institutions other than National Banks, as well as those institutions, respectfully represent that they view, with alarm, the provision in Section 7 of the Funding bill, so called, which has recently passed the Senate of the United States, requiring the National Banks, upon pain of forfeiting their circulation, to exchange the bonds already deposited for the new bonds required to be issued by said act, as tending to disturb the financial condition of the country, and embarrass and injure monied transactions, and produce vast loss to all engaged in mercantile operations, and consequent great detriment to the country.

We do not regard it as a question simply affecting the National Banks. If it were so we should feel much less interest in it. We are of the opinion that no such change can take place without greatly diminishing the value of the bonds now held by the National Banks, and, consequently, greatly depreciating the value of all United States bonds.

The measure cannot be otherwise regarded than as an attempt, by an act, in spirit at least, *ex post facto*, to deprive a particular class of citizens of rights of property which are held sacred in the hands of others; or as an attempt virtually to confiscate a large portion of the capital of the National Banks.

The undersigned believe that the less legislation we have upon the subject at the present time except, perhaps, to remove all obstacles to free banking and to place all banking and banking institutions upon a footing of equality, the better. They, therefore, pray that said provision may be stricken out of said bill, and that no legislation may take place that will in any wise tend to diminish the banking capital of the country, or impair confidence in the fair dealing and good faith of Congress in its legislation upon the subject of banking or the currency.

They beg leave to add their conviction that the faith of the country in National Banks and banking cannot be maintained, unless Congress acts upon the same principles in relation to them as are recognized in the States in relation to such institutions, to wit: that no legislation is to take place to unnecessarily interfere with or disturb the value of property created under the encouragement of acts of incorporation, so long as the incorporators, in good faith, comply with the provisions of the acts of incorporation.

They submit that the reservation of the right at any time to amend, alter, or repeal the Banking act, was never intended or understood to imply the right to destroy the value of the property of the corporations, or to legislate unjustly against it.

As a matter of necessity, in time of war, we cheerfully submitted to the entire change of the banking system of the country, so far as circulation was concerned.

Our present system has worked well. Any change in it should be prospective, and not interfere, injuriously, with vested rights, or rights of property; and should, under no circumstances, be permitted to take place in a manner to create apprehensions in commercial circles, at a time when the business of the country is suffering, and such large numbers of persons are out of employment.

We doubt whether any considerable number of capitalists can be induced to enter into the business of banking under the provisions of the Funding bill.

We fear that the legislation proposed would produce wide-spread and general disaster.

CHICAGO, March, 1870.

MR. GREENEBAUM'S ARGUMENT.

Mr. Henry Greenebaum, on behalf of the private bankers, drew up the following argument:

CHICAGO, March 24, 1870.

To the Special Committee of Five on the "Funding bill," appointed by the Chicago Clearing House Association.

GENTLEMEN: Your sub-committee, to whom has been referred the so-called "Funding bill," as passed by the United States Senate, with a view to define the position of the Northwest toward the measure, having had the same under consideration, beg leave to report as follows:

The Funding bill consists of 9 sections. Sections 1, 2, and 3 authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue, at not less than par, in coin, $400,000,000 each of 10-40s, 15-40s, and 20-40s, bearing respectively 5 per cent, 4½ per cent, and 4 per cent interest per annum, payable semi-annually. Section 4 exempts such bonds from taxation.

Section 5 authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint agents in the United States and Europe.

Section 6 appropriates from the duties on imports $150,000,000 annually toward payment of interest and the reduction of principal.

Section 7 obliges National Banks to deposit one-third each of the three series of bonds in lieu of 6 per cents and 5 per cents now on deposit.

Section 8 limits the circulation to 80 per cent on par value of bonds, instead of 90 per cent, as now authorized.

Section 9 authorizes the issue of National Bank notes in sums not less than $50,000, against surrender and cancelation of equal amount of United States notes.

The passage of this bill could have no beneficent results whatever—the only practical effect of it would arise from its compulsory provisions upon National Banks—and these provisions are so stringent and inequitable that their effect would be to sweep all National Bank circulation from the Northwest. Furthermore, they would force the 6 per cent and 5 per cent bonds, now on deposit, as the basis of the present circulation, upon the market for sale, impairing materially the government credit, depressing the market value of bonds below par, even in currency, creating and compelling such a tremendous curtailment and contraction of credits as to inevitably cast wide-spread disaster through the whole Northwest, as we shall proceed to show.

Section 1 of the bill authorizes the issue of 5 per cent 10-40 bonds. If the placing or sale of a 5 per cent 10-40 bond at par in coin were possible, the Secretary of the Treasury is already authorized to issue them. The quotation of this class of securities (10-40s), on yesterday, at London, at per cable report, was 86¼. With sterling exchange at 108¼, it equals 93¼, a discount of 6¾ per cent, to say nothing of accrued interest, which, in the London quotation, goes to the buyer. It is clear, therefore, that a 5 per cent bond cannot now be placed abroad at par in coin. In the face of these facts, how completely chimerical is it to expect to place a 4½ per cent loan at par, and more so a 4 per cent loan at par in the foreign market.

We can imagine the ironical smile of capitalists at the Bourses in Berlin and Frankfort, where Camphausen, the Prussian Minister of Finance, with the aid of the House of Rothschild, are now offering a premium to holders of Prussian bonds to fund their securities into the consolidated 4½ per cent Prussian bonds authorized by their funding bill, passed on the 19th of December, 1869. We doubt that the patriotism of the Secretary of our Treasury would be judged at a premium over his financial judgment, so much of the European market and the expediency of the provisions of Sections 2 and 4, as also Section 5, providing for the appointment of European agents and advertising in European papers. Is it, perhaps, expected that the [illegible] per cent loan and [illegible] per cent loan could be placed at par in coin in this country, where the lowest rate of bank interest anywhere is 7 per cent per annum? The interest being payable in gold ceases to be any inducement whatever, when the whole tendency and effort of the scheme is to bring the depreciated currency up to a par value with gold.

We will give a passing notice to Section 6. It stipulates that $150,000,000 gold shall be taken annually from the receipts of duties on imports to pay the interest on the public debt, and to decrease the principal. This would necessitate the maintenance of tariff to an extent far beyond the consent even of radical protectionists, and presents a backward movement in the promised revenue reform.

We now pass to the consideration of Sections 7, 8, and 9.

They refer to National Bank circulation. We have already stated that the passage of this bill would sweep National Bank circulation from the Northwest, and that it would entail great evils upon the business community.

Under the provision of this bill, National Banks will receive 80 per cent circulation on an average 4½ per cent bond. Now, let us look at the investment with money commanding 10 per cent interest.

The National Bank invests $1,000 in a bond at 4½ per cent, yielding $45. It receives 800 circulation, against which $200 are kept on hand as a reserve, netting, at 10 per cent interest on $600, $60, making a gross income on $1,000 of $105. Deduct from this 1 per cent tax on circulation, [illegible]

In this computation we have taken gold at par. With gold at 112¼, how would the case then stand?

One thousand dollar bond, purchased at par in coin, [illegible]

In the city of New York, and in New England, with a bank rate of interest of 7 per cent per annum, with gold at par, the banks would make a profit of [illegible] per $1,000 on their investment, while with gold at 112¼, they would lose $2 per $1,000.

It will be seen, that even if the National Banks in the East would submit to the inequality with other capitalists forced upon them by this bill, the West could not do it—because they could not afford to submit to so great a loss on the investment of their capital. What would be the result?

The same Section 7 authorizes them to deposit legal tender notes with the Treasurer of the United States to the amount of their outstanding circulation, and to take up their bonds pledged for their circulation. The National Banks would be compelled to adopt this course, take up their bonds and realize upon them for more profitable investment of their capital. The ultimate result of this process would be a contraction of circulation so fearful that the country would not recover for years from the consequent disaster and commercial ruin. And shall we proceed to picture the shrinkage in values, the depressed condition of manufacture, trade, and commerce, pending the process of this shifting of securities by the banks?

Surely, when such a volume of government bonds are to be thrown on the market, and the market value drooping down daily, few National Bank officers would want to fold their arms and look idly on to be the last in protecting the interests of their stockholders. What then? Discounting by National Bank accommodation, to customers without discrimination, would be stopped at once.

Each bank would need its working capital for the purpose of converting their bonds. And could New York stand the pressure of this movement? This volume of government bonds forced upon the market and the fearful effect upon the market value of every other kind of security! We predict that '37 and '57 would compare to the crisis to follow, like a gentle breeze to a whirlwind.

We do not know what motives may have controlled the provisions of this bill. We will be charitable and say, that the genius of the bill falls short of what our financial situation demands.

But, is it honest for the government to coerce National Banks into the position forced upon them by this bill? Has the government the moral right to discriminate between National Banks and other bondholders? We say, no.

Equality before the law is one of the cardinal principles of republican government, and even-handed justice must be the base of legislation.

Much more might be said on the tenor of this bill, and the corrupting and damaging influences that would follow its enactment. [illegible] to fund the national debt at a lower rate of interest is a deliberate, economical and honest administration of our [illegible] and financial affairs. Respectfully submitted,

HENRY GREENEBAUM, Committee.

Tariff Reform.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

The Tariff bill has come up in the House for serious discussion at last; but such has been the change, or rather expression of public opinion upon the subject since it was reported, that its friends have substantially abandoned it. Neither in its original shape, nor in any shape, in fact, that shall retain either its spirit or its form, will the committee press it to a vote. After debate has brought out what the House is willing to do and what not to do, they will ask for its recommitment, in the possible hope of contriving something very different that can be passed, or else devote themselves to so shuffling the whole matter as to prevent anything being done, and keeping the present tariff, untouched, upon the statute book.

The last is the result now aimed at by the extreme protection party in and out of Congress. They will be quite content to be let alone. The issue is no longer between the present law and one, like the bill reported by the committee, giving still more protective duties; but between the law as it stands, and such reduction of its duties as will in some cases tend to relieve burdens upon industry and develope manufacturing interests, and in all cases to lighten the burdens of taxation. The tariff reformers of every degree and theory are well-nigh, if not quite, a majority in Congress. They are strong enough certainly to prevent any more absurdities and injustice being done in the good name of protection. If they will be content to begin with moderation, and strike unitedly at a few of the grosser evils of the present tariff, we believe they can win a victory even now. The reduction of the present excessive and repressive duties on pig iron and wool, and [illegible] other articles, that belong properly to the order of raw materials in our manufacturing industry, and either have an undue share of protection at present or need none at all, and the transference of still other articles of this character from the taxable to the free list, we believe are practicable at this session of Congress. The abstract question of protection or free trade is not directly involved in these duties. If it is concerned at all in them, the modification we propose is quite as much in the interest of protection as of free trade; and protectionists can as consistently go for it as free traders.

It is time to begin legislation at Washington on this subject in the name and for the benefit of general interests, [illegible]. Here lies the mischief of what has been done and is. It is from this that springs the fret of the people. They see high duties imposed not for a general interest but for a single personal interest. They witness enormous fortunes created by individuals who have gone to Washington and got Congress to make of their trade or their shop a monopoly. And the general interest is crying out now against the special interests—crying so loudly and so wildly that it behooves the Representatives at Washington to heed the voice and begin to legislate for the benefit of the mass of their constituents, and not simply for the aggrandizement of any six or twelve of them.

The New England members are, especially, not representing the people at home on this question. They hesitate to engage in the work of tariff-reform, so widely admitted, and so earnestly demanded, by the common voice, because of this or that special manufacturer in each of their districts, who, most likely, is taking the short-sighted view of his own interests, and demands a duty that he does not need, and certainly ought not to have. But the Congressmen should consider that, while these special and individual interests are generally the most exacting and the most revengeful,—filling the front rank and making up in earnestness of tone for number of voices—there are times—and this is one of them—when the general interest arouses itself, and makes itself felt decisively [illegible]. Our Congressmen, East and West, North and South, may wisely give heed at once to the popular voice for tariff reform, if they would save themselves and save their party. Unfortunately this is the sharpest motive with which to appeal to them; but, fortunately, it appeals now, and it will be dangerous for them not to recognize and yield to it.

Another token of the growth of public opinion on this subject, and the influence it is commanding in Congress, is in the increased respect of Commissioner Wells. His reports have done more than any other one thing to enlighten the public, and [illegible] the reform which is so widely demanded. A year ago his opponents were able in Congress to put their feet upon him, and to limit his office to the 1st of July next. But now he is strong enough to have it continued, if he wishes it. He should wish it—not for himself simply, but for the cause he represents and has so ably served, and has so much power to further advance. The friends of tariff reform should unite and make a point upon him and his office. Congressmen who represent special interests and special monopolies may not like him and his work; but he has interested and enlightened the country, and the country wants him to be kept at his work.

From the Detroit Tribune.

The present tariff was made under the pressure of war necessity, when all the efforts of the nation were directed to the preservation of its life, and income was doubly welcome from every source. It was peculiarly a time when special interests were enabled to build themselves up, and, in doing so, to temporarily promote the public interest at the same time. But the war is over, and the whole public aspect of affairs is changed, and the question comes up, do we want the same high tariff under this greatly altered condition of affairs? We think not, and the objection to the amended tariff now pending is that, while it has enlarged the free list and reduced certain duties, the reduction is mainly in the direction where the tariff duties go most directly into the Treasury, and are not divided with the manufacturer, while on many articles of universal use and consumption the duties are actually increased. The effect of these duties upon the prosperity of the masses is a subject of legitimate and practical inquiry. The range of information required for such an inquiry is so wide, and the investigation so toilsome and extended, that but few men can undertake it, and legislation must, to a large extent, be based upon the labors of those who can.

In our own country there has not been so well-equipped and thorough an investigator as Commissioner Wells. He traces the effect of certain features of our tariff legislation, and finds them injurious to the public welfare, and he recommends a change. He does not write in any special interest. Always an advocate of the protective theory, the outcome of his investigations has made that interest hostile to him, although the very tariff schedule he presents in his last report is one of moderate protection, and has heretofore been condemned by the *Free Trader*, which has substituted one of its own instead of his. [illegible] misrepresentation and falsehood. It is quite possible that he has made mistakes in statement and drawn erroneous conclusions, but as a whole his report remains uncontroverted. Many of the so-called triumphant refutations are no refutations at all, as his own rejoinders in several instances have shown. But Mr. Wells does not stand alone. He gives voice to the investigation and experience of many others, and is supported by a large body of public opinion.

We have alluded in this manner to his report to give expression to our conviction that [illegible] we are to arrive at the best mode of tariff legislation. The effect of imposts, whether [illegible] customs duties or internal revenue, is a matter of fact. If they act well it can be shown, and if ill it can be shown. We ought not to be afraid from investigation into detail because [illegible] a "general principle," so-called, which may be only a theory after all, and tells us that that settles the whole matter. It settles nothing except an investigation into details shall uphold it. Finding the operation of the Internal Revenue law defective, it is amended. Finding the Reconstruction acts inadequate, or operating badly, they were amended; and so with legislation generally. Why not treat the tariff in this same common sense way? The Committee of Ways and Means suggests certain changes in it, and why not the House, considering in detail its various features, suggest others? It seems to us the rational, common-sense process to amend the tariff whenever experience shows it could be done, and afford the people relief at the earliest possible moment. If only a few amendments of far-reaching [illegible] can be made, let it be done. [illegible]

[illegible] woollen manufacture, were abolished, he would gladly vote to the abolition of the duties on woollens. He thought the tariff, as it now stands, is ruining the woollen interest. There we see even those who are presumably benefited by the tariff are revising their opinions and doubting in some cases whether they have derived any benefit from it, and declaring in others that it has injured them. This very fact of itself calls for investigation. The real question just now is not the establishment of free trade or protective theories, but a practical revenue reform by which the people may be relieved of an immense burden of direct taxation.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

To prevent all action—that is the latest trick of the monopolists! Not daring to risk their bill of abominations in the House, knowing that a majority will never dare to vote for a bill which increases the tariff, but is quite likely to cut down the duty on every important branch, the monopolists are devising ways to stave off all action, and to leave the tariff as it stands. That will suit them, of course. One year more of public plunder, at least, they will gain. The scheme is to put in a bill changing the internal revenue taxation, and give that the precedence, while the Ways and Means Committee permits its pet bill to be talked to death in committee, but takes care that it shall never come to a vote.

There has been a great change, and a change altogether for the better, since this same Congress met. Then there was some prospect that the increase of duties would be carried, and the monopolists with reason boasted that they had a sure majority on every test. When the matter came to a vote it appeared, that they did indeed have some sort of a majority, but a fatally large number of members had become convinced that their constituents would never look at them again, except in wrath, if they voted for increase of taxation. Hence, on the preliminary votes, the protectionists have had votes enough to dodge a square issue, but never enough to carry anything. Now they begin to fear that the opposite side may have votes enough to carry some bill decidedly not protective in character. In view of this great change, [illegible] are trying to avoid all action. [illegible] Congress, you can vote,

Well, constituents will watch. If you come back without a rational reduction of taxation of tariff as well as internal taxes, such as General Grant suggests, we shall be very much surprised if your constituents do not pick out a great many of you to stay at home, and elect you to that office by large majorities. Try it, if you doubt our correctness of judgment! Let this session slip by, with your aid, without any definite action on the tariff question, and then see if your constituents do not have something to say when you come back! If you fancy that the people know nothing, and care less, about this same question, try it! If you fancy that a man can be a straight high-tariff protectionist, or a weak and cowardly trimmer, just try it and come home! We are mistaken if you do not get undeceived.

A SINGULAR CASE.

A Wealthy Californian Unknowingly Marries His Own Daughter.

From the San Francisco Tribune, March 5.

It would seem, from the frequent occurrence of remarkable incidents, that there is certainly nothing of an improbable nature, judging from the following wonderfully strange and hardly creditable story which came to our ears a few days since.

In the spring of 1849, when the gold fever was at its highest possible state of excitement in California, there lived in the State of Virginia, on the banks of the York River, a few miles below Yorktown, a gentleman of culture, whose parents were in moderate circumstances. It was during the gold excitement he left the comforts of a home, his friends, relatives, a loving wife, whom he led to the altar but a year since, and an only child—a daughter of two months—and took up his lonely journey to seek his fortune in the wild, distant West, over and beyond the Rocky Mountains, where the bright and golden sun sinks down to rest amid the blue waves of the grand Pacific.

After years of toil, drudgery, and reverses of fortune in the mines, he came to this city and engaged in business. He being successful, soon amassed an immense fortune. His beloved wife had died during a prevailing epidemic while on a visit to some relatives during the yellow fever season at New Orleans, at [illegible] time did a little girl of another family, of the same name and age as his little daughter. He visited the States, but could find no clue to his deceased wife's sister; he thought, naturally, she, too, had died. He returned to the Golden State, and time and the whirling excitement of business soon healed his sorrows, and effaced, apparently, all recollections of his old home on the banks of the placid York.

Shortly after the completion of the Pacific Railroad there arrived at this city a gentleman, his wife, and a beautiful, and well-educated and graceful young lady, just blooming into maidenhood, apparently and really about 18 summers. It was by chance the young lady and aged widower met—and to meet was to love. [illegible] acquaintance; the ceremony being celebrated with great eclat, and creating no little flutter in the fashionable and wealthy circles of our city. The fact that both parties bore the same Christian name excited no comment or inquiry, as it was one almost quite as common as that of Smith or Brown.

A few weeks after the marriage, as the husband and wife naturally inquired into each other's past history and antecedents, and were gradually becoming better acquainted with each other, the denouement came—they were father and daughter—man and wife; the instinctive love of the parent for the child, and the daughter for the father, had been superseded by the strong emotional passion of sexual love. Both innocent at heart, both foully criminal in the eyes of man and God.

His daughter was not dead, as he supposed; but, after the death of his wife, was kindly taken in charge by his sister-in-law, who had married and removed to a distant State, and who, after, with her husband, accompanied his wife's daughter to this coast, to meet as strangers, lovers, and subsequently, parent and child, as they were cultivated, passionate love changed into filial and parental affection.

Specie Payment and Business.

From the St. Paul Press.

We have a notion that in this business, Mr. Boutwell has missed a magnificent opportunity to distinguish himself above all the finance ministers of the century, and to accomplish a splendid financial stroke of statecraft for the benefit of the Treasury, and all the interests of the country. We fear he has failed to give us specie payments when everything was ready to his hand for such a consummation. On Wednesday, March 9, gold closed at [illegible], having touched [illegible] that day. On Thursday it opened at [illegible], and [illegible] soon fell to [illegible], and after rose to [illegible]. The figures themselves, as well as the reports accompanying them, show that on Wednesday and part of Thursday, there was no strength to either clique operating for a rise or a fall, but that all was uncertainty and timidity. Wall street was in a muddle, as it had been for several days. Here was Mr. Boutwell's opportunity. While this uncertain condition lasted, and before the Bull combination for a rise since the Black Friday of last September could be formed, a single despatch from the Secretary of the Treasury to the Sub-Treasurer at New York to pay specie for all matured liabilities would, we imagine, have sent the bulls and bears, and whatever other beasts the Wall street menagerie might contain, flying in all directions to their dens, as Sheridan sent Jubal Early and his rebels whirling from the Shenandoah. While brokers and speculators were haggling and pottering over ⅛ or ¼ of a cent difference in a given amount of suppositious gold, an official assurance that plenty of real gold could be had by any one possessing greenbacks, would have broken the back of the gold premium, ended the career of the Gold Room, and left a large number of its habitues without employment, and probably without visible means of support. The Treasury held $58,000,000 in gold of its own, besides $44,000,000 covered by gold certificates, and the New York banks, whose cooperation could have been counted upon, possessed some $35,000,000 more. It is not likely that a moiety of these vast sums would have been drawn from the vaults by persons anxious to test the earnestness or the ability of the government. It is certain that ten per cent of the amount, exchanged for legal tenders and placed in the market, would have proved utterly demoralizing to speculation. But we have the testimony of the veracious Fisk, that a million of actual gold is a great deal harder customer for a speculator to handle than ten times that amount in certified checks.

Two Children Burned to Death.

From the Carthage (Mo.) Banner, March 17.

It becomes our painful duty to chronicle a very sad accident which occurred near Carthage, Thursday night last. Three brothers by the name of Copeland, with their families, were moving with their families from Kansas to Arkansas. On Thursday night last they camped near Rabney's sawmill, about a mile north of Carthage. The wife of one of the Copelands had placed three girls in their covered wagon for the night, leaving a candle burning. She then went to the fire to warm her feet. In less than fifteen minutes a scream was heard from the wagon. Another wagon intervened between the fire and herself, and she had not observed that the bedding had been set on fire by the candle. [illegible]

Bishop Thompson.

Resolutions adopted by the students of Garrett Biblical Institute on the announcement of Bishop Thompson's death: [illegible]

EVANSTON, March 24, 1870.

MISSISSIPPI.

The Condition of the State.

The Necessity for Immigrants.

Dilapidation of Jackson.

Governor Alcorn and His Administration.

The Legislature.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

JACKSON, Miss., March 21.

To the mere tourist, travelling in Mississippi can scarce be said to be attended with much that is attractive. One finds himself verily a stranger in a strange land. To be sure, one sees the same unmistakable American face and hears naught but his mother tongue; but the land is none the less strange for all that. Nor does it seem like the Far West,—new, rough, and unpolished, but presenting the dash, vitality, and youthful vigor that gives certain promise of a great and glorious future. On the contrary, there is an antiquated, worn-out appearance about the people and their surroundings that speaks of a former age. In travelling by rail, too, one misses sorely the elegant coaches and the numerous luxurious appliances for the comfort of the [illegible], and, worse than all, feels an intuitive want of reliance in the foundation beneath him. To be sure, one must not expect too much so soon after a long and terribly devastating war, and there are exceptions to the general rule. The road from Memphis to Grenada, for instance, truly commends itself to the travelling public. The Superintendent, Mr. A. S. Livermore, has labored with untiring zeal to place his road in at least a respectable condition. As a result, he claims, and probably is entitled, to the credit of having the best road-bed in the State; one, in fact, upon which travellers can at least feel that they are *safe*, which is saying no little for a Mississippi railroad, I assure you.

Scenery upon our Mississippi roads, in the traveller's acceptation of the term, there is none. The beautiful, thriving towns and villages to which he has been accustomed give place to small collections of miserable-looking country cottages. The small, well cultivated farms are transformed into large plantations, where the darkey, King Cotton, shiftlessness, and laziness reign supreme, or into immense stretches of a wild, unbroken waste of prairie or timber. One loses, in fact, all sense of the poetic; dubs Saxe a veritable Munchausen, "dosing his muse with gin," and at every jolt thinks his "riding on a rail" far too appropriate in its application. And then to sit in an old, rickety car, pitching and tearing like mad, and listen to those terrible tales of late Southern railroad disasters—ugh! one instinctively clutches the back of the seat in his front with a deathlike grip, shuts his eyes, and braces himself for the fatal plunge.

Seriously, however, one is forcibly struck by the worn-out, dilapidated look of all that he sees.

Even the people themselves, to a large extent, present the appearance of so many relicts of a by-gone age. Gentlemanly, and courteous, they are, to be sure, but still decidedly of the olden school.

As to that spirit of enterprise that is to develop the resources of the State, and build up the broken fortunes of the war, one certainly sees little of it in traveling over the same. In a late ride of two hundred miles I do not remember to have seen a single farm house either in process of construction or undergoing repairs. Why this is so I will not pretend to say, though, perhaps, to some extent, resulting from the hitherto unsettled condition of political affairs. The last year's crop, however, was a good one, and the general testimony seems to be that there was never more money in the country than now. It would seem, therefore, that there should be much more improvement apparent to the eye than is to be seen to-day.

The one great want of the State, it is evident at a glance, is small class farmers. Mississippi is decidedly an agricultural State. She has neither coals nor minerals. She has, however, an immense area of country that, in point of fertility and general adaptability to the wants of the enterprising agriculturist, is hard to excel.

She has millions of as fine cotton lands as the world can afford, and as genial a climate as one can well desire. Just at present those interested in immigration are basing much hope on an influx of Germans. They are just the class of farmers desired upon the large prairies of Mississippi, as also in the hilly portions of the State. [illegible] sought by the people I can well believe. That they will find it a desirable home I have not a doubt.

THE CITY OF JACKSON.

Though the capital of the State, Jackson, in the main, may be said to present a desolate, woe-begone appearance. To be sure, there is an air of coziness and comfort about many of its cottages, and not a few, indeed, of its mansions that, surrounded as they are by large and beautiful grounds, are really attractive. One can almost imagine himself, however, [illegible] that he is really in a quiet, orderly, and somewhat aristocratic village of the olden school rather than in a veritable city of to-day. Everything is so slow, old-fashioned, antediluvian, in fact, that one instinctively votes every man he sees an old fogy at sight. Though there are two railroads crossing here, they somehow seem to impart little or none of that life so observable in other localities.

So far from presenting an appearance of improvement, Jackson, in fact, may be said to be [illegible] going backward than forward. There is a general air of decay painful to behold. The buildings in the main are old, dilapidated, and sadly in need of repairs. I have not visited a city for years in which there were so many old rat traps, apparently just on the eve of toppling over, as in Jackson. The business portion of the city was mostly destroyed by General Sherman, of whom, as a natural consequence, the citizens have a lively remembrance. It was mostly rebuilt with buildings of a temporary character that already take on the appearance of age. But one new building, so far as I have been able to discover, is in process of erection, which, of a seeming wonder, is a very creditable one, in the form of a brick church. Town lots seem at a decided discount, and are offered cheaper to-day than in many of your villages. The State House, originally a very creditable building, is but in keeping with the rest of the town. The foundation from some cause seems to be giving way, and the heavy stone work about the front entrance is badly shattered in consequence. Nor is the inside much better, being sadly dilapidated indeed. It requires an outlay of fully $50,000 to put it in a respectable shape. The Executive Mansion seems to have weathered the times much better, and, being now undergoing a complete renovation, presents a very creditable appearance. The Court House, City Hall, and other public buildings need renovating very much, while the Penitentiary looks as if a good muscular man could kick his way out. But enough of this, lest the Jacksonians aver the truth to be misrepresentation.

GOVERNOR ALCORN, HIS ADMINISTRATION AND LEGISLATURE.

In the selection of Governor Alcorn, I am satisfied the Republican party has made, by far, the most judicious move of the kind as yet made in the South. It is a judicious one too, in more senses than one. To begin with, he is not only conceded to be of irreproachable, private character, but also to be decidedly one of the ablest men in the State. To one of the finest legal minds in Mississippi, he adds the firmness and decision of character, blended with the most gentlemanly courtesy, that eminently fits him for the position. He has, moreover, an inborn sense of what is right and proper to be done in the premises, and the realization of the responsibilities resting upon him, that neither cajolery, or party intimidation, can affect for a moment. While he will look to the true interests of the Republican party, therefore he will look to the interests of the State and people as well.

The scores of office-seekers that beset him on his inauguration he has despatched to their homes by assuring them that all were incurring a needless expense in paying hotel bills; that all could reach him by letter with a three-cent stamp, and that he should appoint no one to a position until he had thoroughly weighed all the candidates, and decided upon the most fitting [illegible] the honor and credit of the State.

To show that he will be the tool of no mere partisan cliques, too, I have but to relate an incident of a few days since:

Scene: Executive Mansion, 1:30 p. m. Governor working like a beaver at his desk. Enter Republican County Committee from an inland county:

Chairman County Committee. "Governor, we have come to recommend candidates for our county offices."

Governor. "Pray be seated, gentlemen. I shall be most happy to receive all the testimony bearing upon the adaptability of the various candidates in your county that you have to offer. I want to select none but the best men."

Chairman Committee (considerably taken back). "But, Governor, we claim the right to recommend the candidates for our county."

Governor. "Exactly, gentlemen. You have received that right. I am very glad you have [illegible]. I want to hear from all parties interested."

Chairman (desperately). "But, Governor, we claim the right to select the men to be appointed."

Governor. "Unfortunately, gentlemen, the framers of our constitution did not look upon it in that light. They evidently sought to concentrate the power, that somebody might be held accountable for the proper use of the same. They, in their desire to secure a proper degree of accountability, for those offices, saw fit to leave the appointing power in my hands. I have accepted the trust so imposed. I feel the full weight of the responsibility incumbent upon me, and in making my selections can defer to you only in the proper degree of respect due to your recommendation."

The Governor is taking testimony yet, [illegible]

It is thus seen that the Governor will not only rule with a determined hand, but with an evident determination to guard well the interests of the State. This is generally recognized by the people, irrespective of party. Indeed, the old citizens, almost to a man, so far as I have been able to discover, no matter what their old party prejudices may be, are proud of the Governor. More than this, he is looked up to with pride by the Old Line Whigs as a representative of their party. Scarce an Old Line Whig in the State but to-day, in heart or in act, supports the administration.

There is every prospect, therefore, that through Governor Alcorn [illegible] the State will [illegible] full accord with the National Republican party. That the Governor, in his administration, will labor to that end I have reason to know. [illegible]

[illegible] cause, but rather as growing out of [illegible] pure lawlessness [illegible]. In each case, however, he will pursue an entirely different policy from that pursued in Arkansas. He will, in all probability, [illegible] the plan of enrolling a local country [illegible] the counties where the outrages [illegible] rolling every man as either a member of the militia or as a bushwhacker. In this way he makes the people of each county responsible for the peace of the same, while the calls of general State militia are not experienced by the people.

The Legislature, on the whole, is a very creditable legislative body. Since [illegible] two members of the House and one of the Senators (Revels) have been elevated to a place in the United States Senate, leaving three vacancies. The Senate, as it stands, consists of 26 white and 4 colored members, while the House numbers 74 white and 31 colored.

As yet but little legislative business has been done, save the election of a State Printer, the passage of a resolution reaffirming previous action in the election of General Ames to the United States Senate, [illegible]. The election of a State Printer, as it turns out, proves to have been more farce, and will have to be enacted over again. Both Houses passed a resolution to convene on the 11th inst., in joint session, for the election of a State Printer. They met on the 11th inst., as agreed upon, and proceeded to hold an election, which resulted, after a bitter fight, in conferring the printing upon the Jackson *Pilot*. It now turns out that a constitutional provision makes it necessary that [illegible] sented to the Governor for his approval, same as any law which may be passed. [illegible] day, the 21st, the resolution was presented to the Governor for his approval. The constitutional limit of time having expired, of course the force of the election of a State Printer expires as well. As this is considered decidedly a fat take, there will be a lively fight again for the spoils.

Several railroad charters are before the Senate and lobbyists are in abundance. In place of any special charters, however, the probabilities are that a general railroad corporation law, framed in the main from the law in Illinois and for some time past in use in Arkansas, will be adopted. For the good of the party it is to be hoped that such is the case, as the late experience in Alabama and Louisiana certainly show the necessity of throttling at once and for all, such and every scheme of special legislation in regard to railroads. All of the various disgraceful swindling bills forced through those Legislatures had their origin in rings [illegible] for the advancement of special railroad charters, and which a general incorporation law would have prevented at least, if as the case here, a constitutional provision shut out all chance of a loan of State credit.

BETA.

SHOCKING RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Three Men Horribly Crushed—Two Since Died.

From the Quincy (Ill.) Whig, March 24.

One of the most shocking and distressing railroad accidents that we have ever had occasion to chronicle occurred yesterday afternoon a short distance north of the freight depot of the C. B. & Q. Railroad in this city, by which three men were horribly mangled and crushed. The circumstances attending this unfortunate occurrence are thus briefly told:

The regular freight train No. 21, to which a caboose car was attached, due in this city at 4:30 p. m., stopped as usual at the upper end to await the signal for entering the yard. The conductor of this train stepped out the front door of the caboose car to turn down the brake, when he saw an engine and five cars rapidly approaching. He had only time to jump from the platform when the engine struck the rear of the caboose car and forced it forward upon a flat car, loaded with railroad iron. It happened that three men, Moritz Crouse, of this city, Elisha Hendricks, of Columbus, and Jas. Wheeler, of Bushnell, were standing on the forward platform of the caboose car when the collision occurred. Quicker than thought this platform was doubled under, and its precious freight jammed in between the projecting ends of railroad iron and the body of the caboose car. Words fail us to describe the scene that was here presented. These three men were so crushed and fastened in by the iron that it was impossible to extricate them until a large portion of it was unloaded from the cars, and while this was being done the unfortunate men suffered all the untold agonies which crushed muscle, sinew, bone, and nerve is capable of enduring—they cried for help, and begged in God's name that some one might take pity upon them and end their misery by shooting them dead. At length the rails were removed, and they were drawn out, one by one, only to suffer more keenly as the exposed nerves came in contact with the air.

Moritz Crouse had his left leg, from about six inches above the ankle to the tip of his toes, crushed into a jelly, bone, muscle, and nerve; while his right foot and ankle were flattened out and intermixed with his sock till it more resembled shreds of woolen matted with blood than human flesh. Mr. Crouse was at once removed to his residence on Fourth street, between York and Kentucky, and the best surgical skill in the city called to his assistance. At the hour of writing, 11 o'clock, he was in a collapse state, and had only once partially rallied from the shock. He will hardly recover.

Elisha Hendricks had his left leg crushed off at the knee, and his right one was mashed just above the ankle, and barely hung by shreds of skin and muscle. Mr. Hendricks was taken to the Sherman House, where he now lies at the point of death. The physicians and surgeons who attend him pronounce his case hopeless. Mr. Hendricks was formerly a farmer near Liberty, but now resides in Columbus; he is a man about 52 years of age, and has a wife and children.

Joseph Wheeler received the most dangerous and fatal wounds, as well as the most horrible to look upon. The iron passed both his thighs about half way between his knees and hips, and ground the flesh, bone and tissues to powder, severing one of his limbs completely from his body, and mangling the other so terribly that it was with difficulty prevented from falling to pieces while moving him. Mr. Wheeler was also taken to the Sherman House, [illegible] survived the accident only a few hours, [illegible] died before any reaction set in. He leaves a wife and four children at Bushnell, Ill., to mourn his untimely death.

The cause of the accident is easily explained. We have already stated why train No. 21 stopped at the switch; it now remains to be told how that train happened to be run into. It appears that an extra train, loaded with coal, was closely following train No. 21; the extra, consisting of some twenty-five cars, when near Twelfth street bridge, broke a coupling between the fifth and sixth car from the engine; but the engineer did not know the train was divided until he reached [illegible] Cut, some three-fourths of a mile from the bridge, where, whistling "down brakes," and finding his speed was not lessened, he looked around, and discovered that he had only five cars and no brakeman or conductor. At the same moment he also saw that the train ahead of him had stopped. He at once undertook to reverse his machine, but in so doing burst the steam chest and the locomotive was rendered powerless. He then rushed to the brake on the tender, while the fireman crawled over to the first car to turn down the brakes there; but before anything could be done to [illegible] the dreadful accident had occurred. To understand how the train could be broken in two and the engineer not discover it sooner, it must be remembered that the grade is quite heavy and the trains run in for several miles without the assistance of the locomotive, and from Twelfth street down, owing to the many curves, the engineer's attention is mostly directed ahead to see that the curves are clear. From all we can learn, no blame can be attached to any of the employes of the road.

LATER.—At 1 o'clock this morning Moritz Crouse breathed his last. It is thought Hendricks will die before daylight.

Railroads.

The Wenona (Ill.) *Index*, of the 24th, says: "On Wednesday of last week, the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad Company took formal possession of the road now built from Wenona to Dwight; and the Fox River Railroad Company, or rather the Vermilion Coal Company, retired in good order. Mr. McMullen, Superintendent of the former road, together with the heads of the various departments, came over on the first train, to see what is needed at this station. As the route [illegible] Wenona has not yet been decided upon, nothing but temporary arrangements can be entered upon at present. A time table has been adopted, which is altogether favorable for Chicago travellers."

There was a large meeting at Green Bay, Wis., on Monday last. The following resolutions were adopted:

"WHEREAS, It cannot be denied that the construction of a railway to the southeast, extending to Milwaukee, will give an impetus to all our business, [illegible] westwardly to the Mississippi; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That, as the sense of this meeting the people of Brown County are overwhelmingly in favor of a railway from Green Bay, via Depere, [illegible] southeasterly to Manitowoc, and thence to Milwaukee.

"*Resolved*, That, provided such road is located as above, we do not hesitate to assert that the [illegible] will cheerfully vote the sum of $100,000 upon [illegible] submitted."

[illegible]

The East vs. the West.

"There is a concern in Chicago," says Horace Greeley, "which disgraces the name of *Tribune*." To which the Chicago "concern" replies: "How about the concern in New York whose employes, every few months, are hoisted into notoriety for trading in other people's property?" The allusion of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE was to Landon, Olcott and Sypher, all accused of selling calendars, and all employed in some capacity on the New York *Tribune*. But this was only the pretext for THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE'S attack. [illegible] radical difference between the two *Tribunes* is much deeper. First, Chicago is [illegible] the rival of New York. [illegible] original port of entry, Chicago will become at once the second importing city of the country. When it secures the Niagara ship canal, [illegible] Illinois River Canal, Chicago may become [illegible] gain after the next Congressional apportionment. The Lake City is aspiring and its ambition boundless. It is the greatest railway centre in the world, [illegible] days of Hadrian [illegible] Chicago. Second, the West, which Chicago aims to and does represent [illegible] grown sick of protective tariffs, while the New York *Tribune* is the chief of the men of that policy who represent New England and Pennsylvania. [illegible]

THE COURTS.

Conviction and Sentence of Another Straw Bailor.

Judgments Against the Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

A German Newspaper Reporter Cowhided in the Street.

Recorder's Court.

STRAW BAIL CASE.

John C. Meyers was tried, yesterday, on an indictment charging him with perjury. This is one of the straw bail cases. A man by the name of John Farrell, being indicted with the then notorious Buck Holbrook, for riot, Meyers tendered himself to this court as surety for the man's appearance for trial. He then swore that he was the owner of the house and lot No. [illegible] South Jefferson street in this city, the title being in his own name, free from all incumbrance, and worth at least $6,000. Upon the faith of his oath, prisoner was received as bail. Farrell escaped, and the prisoner, it was discovered, owned neither the property described nor any other realty. [illegible] It appeared that he has been around justices' offices for some time, acting in the capacity of professional juror, custodian for constables, and a quantity of his affidavits, similar to the one stated in the indictment, were in evidence to show that he was also a professional surety. It was conclusively shown that the property in this case was deeded to Mr. Timothy S. Fitch of this city. On the question of insanity, the Court instructed the jury that in order that the defense of insanity amount to a complete bar of punishment, the insanity must have been of such kind as entirely to deprive the prisoner of the use of reason as applied to the act in question, and the knowledge that he was doing wrong, and that, although the prisoner may be somewhat deranged in his mind, yet, if he is able to distinguish right from wrong, [illegible] the full punishment of his criminal act. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and fixed the time of his imprisonment at one year in the Penitentiary.

A HIGHWAY ROBBER CONVICTED.

John F. Barclay, Frank Anderson, and Robert Murray, indicted for highway robbery, were dealt with by the jury. These were the parties charged with robbing a man named Thompson, on Market street, on the evening of February 22, last. Barclay was found guilty, and the penalty of his offence assessed at five years in the Penitentiary. As to Anderson, there was a disagreement as to his guilt or innocence. Murray was acquitted.

GUILTY AND REMANDED.

William Veach pleaded guilty of petit larceny, the stealing of a shawl from Mandel Brothers, dry goods men. Prisoner remanded.

[illegible] pleaded guilty of the larceny of two coats and a vest from Patrick F. Cantwell. [illegible]

George Collins put in a [illegible] under an indictment charging him with burglary, in entering the house of one Morris Salomon, whence he carried away five coats.

GUILTY AND SENTENCED.

Henry Lewis plead guilty of larceny of ten dollars and two rings from one Nellie Shay, and was sentenced to the county jail for five days.

Superior Court.

JUDGMENT AGAINST RAILROAD COMPANY.

Benjamin F. [illegible] et al. v. The Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, et al. This was a proceeding growing out of a contract by Isaac Van Kuren to construct thirty-six box cars. The contract was subsequently assigned to one Andrew S. Van Kuren, none of the cars at the time having been manufactured. The cars were constructed by the assignees, and a controversy arose owing to the ownership of parts of the contract which was [illegible], which was reassigned to complainants. It was now decreed that the railway company pay [illegible], and judgment thereon.

Joshua R. Nichols et al. v. The same. This was a controversy arising in like manner as the above. Decree that the company pay [illegible], and judgment therefor.

SUIT AGAINST THE CITY.

Daniel Kessler and Bridget, his wife, v. The City of Chicago. This is an action of [illegible] case instituted to recover damages laid at $15,000, for personal injuries alleged to have been sustained by the woman Bridget. It is declared that on the 19th of July, 1869, Mrs. Kessler approached the north end of Clark street bridge, with a view of crossing to the South Side. The bridge was at the time open. After waiting some time [illegible] in the act of being closed, when, it is stated, for want of proper guards or barriers, the people desirous of crossing pressed forward, crowding plaintiff toward the bridge, where her left foot was caught between the timbers and crushed.

VOID TAX SALE.

Frederick [illegible] v. [illegible] Gage. Proceeding by bill to declare void a tax sale affecting the south 50 feet of the north 75 feet of Lots [illegible] in Block [illegible], School Section Addition. [illegible] a resident of New Jersey. It is charged that no notice of the purchase was given by the purchaser in compliance with the statute.

INSURANCE CASE.

Edward Hicks v. The Republic Insurance Company. Action of assumpsit instituted to recover upon a policy of insurance originally covering stock [illegible] in the frame building No. 105 East [illegible] street, which later named house, it is alleged, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 19th of November last.

United States Circuit Court.

POSTING OF LEGAL NOTICES.

Oleff Petersen v. The Bishop Hill Colony. This was a motion of defendant [illegible]

Circuit Court.

MECHANICS' LIEN.

Robert Porter v. [illegible]. This is a hearing in progress upon a petition to enforce a mechanic's lien. The sum claimed to be due is $161.87, and the property affected, lot 8, in lots 13 and 14, block 1, Ellis' addition to Chicago, and two houses thereon located.

SOUTH PARK MATTER.

South Park Commissioners v. Isabella A. Bruce et al. Special Commissioners appointed to assess the damages to result by the condemnation of an undivided half of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 15, 38 north range, 14 east, 3 p. m.

FALSE REPRESENTATIONS.

Calvin H. Swain et al. (Swain, Barnard & Co.) v. L. H. Severin. Assumpsit, with capias in aid. This is an action to recover the sum of [illegible], alleged to be due for merchandise obtained under false representations of the financial ability of the defendant. It is charged that after obtaining the credit, defendant made a fraudulent sale of the goods and that he is now about to abscond to Europe, in fraud of the rights of many creditors.

The Police Courts.

SOUTH SIDE COURT.

Moritz Langloth, city editor of the *Union* (German), whose career as a journalist in this city has been marked by numerous mishaps, has again come to grief, in the shape of a castigation with rawhides, at the hands of two young men [illegible]. The assailants are brothers, named Charles and Emil Otto. Their mother is an actress at the German Theatre. [illegible]

No cases of any importance were brought before the other courts.

HOTEL PERSONALS.

SHERMAN HOUSE.

Among the arrivals at the Sherman House yesterday, were the following: Colonel E. T. Townsend, U. S. A.; W. W. Wilson, Connecticut; [illegible]

[illegible]

"SOUL AND SOCI[ETY]"

Rev. W. Ormiston, the S[...] at Olivet Church, La[...]

An Eloquent and [...] Effort.

Rev. W. Ormiston, D. D., [illegible]

LIBRARY ASSO[CIATION]

METEOROLOG[ICAL]

A Beggar With $1,00[0] [in] His Clothes—His S[...] Heart Disease.

Mr. McEnroy and [...]

[illegible]

MISSISSIPPI.

The Condition of the State.

The Necessity for Immigrants.

Dilapidation of Jackson.

Governor Alcorn and His Administration.

The Legislature.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

JACKSON, Miss., March 21.

To the mere tourist, travelling in Mississippi can scarce be said to be attended with much that is attractive. One finds himself a stranger in a strange land. To be sure, he sees the same unmistakable American skies and hears naught but his mother tongue; but the land is none the less strange for all that.

[illegible]

The Legislature, one the whole, is a very creditable legislative body. Since coming together two members of the House have died and one of the Senators (Revels) been elevated to a place in the United States Senate, thus leaving three vacancies. The Senate, as it now stands, consists of 30 white and 4 colored members, while the House numbers 74 whites and 34 colored.

As yet but little legislative business has been done, save the election of a State Printer, and the passage of a resolution reaffirming previous action in the election of General Ames to the United States Senate.

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Joseph Wheeler received the most dangerous and fatal wounds, as well as the most horrible to look upon.

[illegible]

LATER—At 1 o'clock this morning Moritz Crouse breathed his last. It is thought Hendricks will die before daylight.

Railroads.

The Wenona (Ill.) Index, of the 24th, says: "On Wednesday of last week, the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad Company took formal possession of the road now built from Wenona to Dwight; and the Fox River Railroad Company, or rather the Vermillion Coal Company, retired in good order. Mr. McMullen, Superintendent of the former road, together with the heads of the various departments, came over on the first train, to ascertain what is needed at this station."

[illegible]

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[illegible]

United States Circuit Court.

[illegible]

Circuit Court.

[illegible]

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Moritz Langloth, city editor of the *Union* (German), whose career as a journalist in this city has been marked by numerous mishaps, has again come to grief, in the shape of a castigation with rawhides, at the hands of two young men, who felt themselves and friends highly insulted by an article written by Langloth, and published in a recent issue of the *Union*.

[illegible]

HOTEL PERSONALS.

SHERMAN HOUSE.

Among the arrivals at the Sherman House yesterday, were the following: Colonel E. T. Townsend, U. S. A.; W. W. Wilcox, Connecticut; [illegible]

[illegible]

"SOUL AND SOCIETY."

Rev. W. Ormiston, the Scotch Orator, at Olivet Church, Last Evening.

An Eloquent and Powerful Effort.

Rev. W. Ormiston, D. D., the eloquent Scotch divine, of Hamilton, Canada, delivered a lecture to a large audience, at Olivet Presbyterian Church, corner of Wabash avenue and Fourteenth street, last evening. His subject was "Soul and Society."

He said that it was a trite saying that the noblest study of mankind was man. Everything about him was allied to some force in nature. When man compared himself to the universe he felt insignificant indeed. But on the other hand, when he turned to Revelations and found that all would be remembered by Him, his responsibility was great. All humans were allied.

[illegible]

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

Annual Election To-night—The Regular and Opposition Tickets.

The annual meeting of the members of the Chicago Library Association will be held to-day, for the election of officers. Two tickets are in the field, both of them good, and great interest in the election is manifested by the members.

[illegible]

METEOROLOGICAL.

Meteorological record for March 25, 1870, as reported by J. G. Langguth, Jr., optician, 117 Randolph street, correspondent to the Smithsonian Institution.

[illegible]

A Beggar With $1,000 Sewed Up in His Clothes—His Sudden Death by Heart Disease.

From the Portage County (Ohio) Democrat.

On Wednesday, March 9, about sun-down, a ragged, repulsive, filthy creature, carrying a bundle of rags, and leaning wearily upon a rude staff, applied at the house of Eli Hutson, who lives a mile east of Edinburg Centre, for food and lodging for the night. Mr. H. at first felt like refusing him entertainment, but finally provided him with supper, and agreed to give him lodging.

[illegible]

Mr. McCrary and the Whittemore Case.

[illegible]

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Annual Visit of the Commissioners to the Engine Houses.

The Department Found to be in a Satisfactory Condition.

The members of the Board of Fire Commissioners made a tour of inspection of the various engine houses in the city, yesterday, preparatory to making the regular annual report of the Department on the 1st of April.

[illegible]

To-day, the department will have a trial of some hose lately purchased, and will finish their inspecting tour by travelling over the North Side.

THE FUGITIVE COLLECTOR.

Further Particulars Concerning his Defalcation—Watch upon the Houses of the Late Collector's Intimate Friends—Hints of a Flight to Canada—The Amount of Defalcation Still Unknown—Bailey's Borrowed Money.

From the New York Sun, March 23.

No further evidence of the extent of Mr. Bailey's defalcation was obtained yesterday from an examination of his accounts. The full amount of the frauds laid to his charge cannot be ascertained in less than a fortnight.

[illegible]

WAR OF THE DEMOCRATIC FACTIONS.

The Great Field Day of the Session in the New York Assembly—Defeat of the New Charter and the Police and Supervisors' Bills—Tammany Triumphant.

At length the Rubicon is crossed.

New York City to-day placed itself before the Assembly in an appeal for the restoration of chartered rights, and the Democratic Legislature of 1870 has crushed it most effectually.

[illegible]

AFTER THE BATTLE.

The Delavan to-night is like a lunatic asylum.

[illegible]

The Democratic War in New York.

Albany (March 23) Dispatch to the New York Evening Post.

The defeat of the Police bill and its tenders in the Assembly, yesterday, is the topic of conversation to-day, and great excitement exists at the Capitol and at all the leading hotels.

[illegible]

Another Railroad War.

From the New York Tribune, March 23.

Last January the Boston, Hartford & Erie Company, having leased the Dutchess & Columbia Road for a period of ninety-nine years, paid the rent due in that month with paper.

[illegible]

AN IMMENSE SWINDLE AT WASHINGTON.

The "Southern Pacific Railroad Company of California."

Washington (March 21) Correspondence of the New York Journal of Commerce.

Seemingly with all power against him, your correspondent assumes the task of again pointing to the most subtle, dangerous, and oppressive scheme yet attempted of a corporation to deceive Congress and the people, and wring from a few honest settlers possession of their hard earned lands and home.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 25.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 25.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours:

[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 25.

The following table shows the daily receipts and shipments of live stock during the week up to this evening:

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 25.

[illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Dry Goods Market.

[illegible]

New York Live Stock Market.

[illegible]

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

[illegible]

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

[illegible]

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

[illegible]

CINCINNATI.

[illegible]

ST. LOUIS.

[illegible]

TOLEDO.

[illegible]

LOUISVILLE.

[illegible]

MEMPHIS.

[illegible]

CLEVELAND.

[illegible]

MILWAUKEE.

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA.

[illegible]

MEDICAL CARDS.

Private Matters.

F. D. CLARKE, M. D., the Regular Old Established

Dr. Bassett,

Dr. Raphael

Private Consultations

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Wedlock.

Wheaton's Ointment

OCEAN STEAMERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Through Line to California and China.

FARES GREATLY REDUCED.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

DIRECT TO LONDON.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS STANDARD SCALES,

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.

RAILROADS.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

[illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

[illegible]

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

[illegible]

THE SUPERVISORS.

Dimensions and Cost of a Couple of Smoke-Stacks.

A Lively Discussion on the Question of Hospital Accommodations.

The Country Members Not to be Caught in the Toils by the City.

Proposition to Convert the Normal School into a Hospital.

Actual Cost of Conveying Insane Persons to the Asylum.

Mr. J. J. Kearney Kicked Again.

MORNING SESSION.

The Board of Supervisors met at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, President Bluthardt in the chair. The Clerk called the roll.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Supervisor HUMPHREY wished it to be understood that he did not intend on the previous day to make a serious charge against Supervisor Ackhoff. He merely spoke on the evidence produced before the Police Court.

THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

Supervisor GAGE wished to call attention to the soldiers' monument being erected at Rosehill. There were no representatives from that Board on the Committee, although the county had given $5,000 towards the erection of the monument, ... about the 2d of May. Ex-Supervisor Kearney, who was one of the representatives of the board, was no longer a member, and there was no one to represent the county with the Committee ...

Supervisor HOLLAND moved that the matter be laid over until the June session. ...

Supervisor ALLEN was called to the chair.

Supervisor BLUTHARDT said it was not the intention of the Committee on Hospitals to take any immediate action ...

Supervisor SANDERS understood that the lease of the Reform School, held by the city from the county, would also expire in June, and something should be done about that. ...

Supervisor BLUTHARDT moved to lay Supervisor Holland's motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was carried by 20 to 13.

Supervisor MORRISON gave notice that he would give notice at the earliest moment to reconsider the vote.

The board then adjourned until 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The board reassembled at 2 p. m., President Bluthardt in the chair. The roll was called.

HOSPITAL MATTERS.

Supervisor DOLTON moved to take up the report of the Hospital Committee ...

The vote was reconsidered.

The question recurred on Supervisor Holland's motion.

Supervisor MORRISON said the present was an inopportune time to enter upon any building speculation. ...

Supervisor WATERMAN wanted to know what each patient cost per week.

Supervisor FRENZ said $4 a week. ...

Supervisor WORTHINGTON thought that it was only fair that the city should understand that they were not to have the Reform School always ...

Supervisor HOLLAND repeated his speech of the morning. ...

The question to be postponed to the June session was then taken, and the matter postponed until that time.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL AS A HOSPITAL.

Supervisor MORRISON said that, in connection with that question, he had a resolution which he hoped would meet the approbation of the board:

WHEREAS, It has been represented to this board ...

Supervisor WORTHINGTON moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Supervisor GAGE said they needed an Insane Asylum more than a Normal School, and therefore he would vote no.

Supervisor WORTHINGTON said he did not understand joking in such matters.

A VOICE. It's no joke.

The PRESIDENT. Mr. Worthington, joking is prohibited in this board.

The motion to table was lost by 23 to 10.

Supervisor STEVENS moved the adoption of the resolution.

...

Supervisor WORTHINGTON doubted the legality of the motion. ...

Supervisor WAITE said there was a pressure on the board, reaching from some good place above to some bad place below ...

Supervisor WATERMAN had got along very well with his committee. ...

Supervisor WAITE denied it.

A resolution to adjourn until 10 o'clock this morning prevailed.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE STANDARD CLUB CONCERT.

The first public performance in the new hall of the Standard Club, corner of Michigan avenue and Thirteenth street, took place last evening in the form of a concert, given by Miss Carry Goldsticker, assisted by Mrs. Louise Brunswick, and Messrs. Grosscurth, Bischoff, and Foltz. The hall, which has a seating capacity of about eight hundred, was well filled ...

Miss Carry Goldsticker, the débutante of the evening, is a young lady of very pleasing presence ...

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.

Mr. Frank Mayo appeared last night as Belphegor, the Mountebank, in the play of that name. ...

...

The popularity of "Frou-Frou" is by no means on the wane. ...

THE DEARBORN THEATRE.

...

BENEFIT TESTIMONIAL.

This afternoon and evening the benefit for the widow of the late James G. Burnett takes place at the Opera House. ...

...

CONCERT AT OAKLAND.

There will be a concert at the new Congregational Church in Oakland, this evening ...

"The Modern Puck," a lecture on the two great electric motors of the atmosphere ... at Farwell Hall, to-night. ...

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

THE LAST NUMBER of the *Independent*, the Catholic organ of Chicago, contains the following announcement: "The Right Rev. Bishop Foley will preach in the Cathedral of the Holy Name of Jesus at half-past 10 o'clock to-morrow (Sunday) forenoon. ..."

...

ABOUT HALF-PAST 11 O'CLOCK, on Thursday night, flames were discovered in a building in the rear of No. 274 State street ...

HENRY AND ALBERT WARNER had a final hearing before Justice Arnold, yesterday, on the charge of assaulting Celia Clancy. ...

SOME TIME during the month of September last an ox, belonging to a man named Mr. ... strayed into Henry Poetker's cornfield. ...

ABOUT HALF-PAST 5 O'CLOCK, yesterday afternoon, a double team driven by John Nolan, ran over a son of Joseph Verity ...

...

Prof. Richards' Matinee.

The matinee at Farwell Hall this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, will be one of unusual interest. "Science in Soap Bubbles" is the subject ...

Open Saturday Evening.

The Savings Department of the Real Estate Loan and Trust Company ...

SPORTING MATTERS.

The Everlasting Table Question Likely to Prevent a Meeting between Parker and Coon—The Chicago Base Ball Club.

THE COON-PARKER AFFAIR.

The prospect is not promising for a match between Coon and Parker. ...

...

Base Ball.

A DISAPPOINTED ASPIRANT.

The Chicago Club had another practice game yesterday afternoon ...

A Royal Piano Forte.

As regards the Concert Grand, from the factory of the famous firm of Wm. Knabe & Co., which Messrs. Cory Bros. offer to the public, we feel justified in styling it, as we have done, a Royal Piano Forte, ...

A New and Practical Fire Escape.

The public are invited to witness a trial of Dr. J. H. Griswold's newly-invented escape, to-day, at 3 o'clock, from the Sherman House. ...

Organ Concert.

On this evening there is to be a grand opening concert at the new Congregational Church at Oakland. ...

Sign Painting.

Messrs. F. P. Chase and F. W. Hill, who formerly maintained separate establishments, have recently united their interests ...

Chicago Library Association.

The election of officers for this association takes place to-day. ...

Economy, or the Road to Wealth.

We are requested to state that a free lecture will be delivered by the Secretary of the Chicago Building Society, this evening, in the Workingman's Hall ...

New Songs.

Each member of the firm of Root & Cady (Geo. F. Root, E. T. Root, and C. M. Cady) has lately written a song. See advertising columns.

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

General Sherman to General Sheridan.

Washington (March 4) Despatch to the Cincinnati Commercial.

General Sherman has written the following letter, in reply to that received by him from Lieutenant General Sheridan, a copy of which was transmitted in these despatches of yesterday:

"HEADQUARTERS ARMY U. S.,
"WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24, 1870.

"*General P. H. Sheridan, Commanding Division of the Missouri, Chicago, Illinois:*

"GENERAL: Your letter of March 18 is received. I have shown it to the Secretary of War. It is, of course, to be supposed that some of our people prefer to believe the story of the Piegan massacre, as trumped up by interested parties at Benton, more than one hundred miles off, rather than the official report of Colonel Baker, who was on the spot, and is the responsible party. ...

"I repeat, therefore, that you must do the best you can in each instance, and trust to the sound judgment of the country after all the truth is revealed. I am truly yours,

"W. T. SHERMAN, General."

THE PIEGAN INDIANS.

Who They Are, Where They Are, and What They Are.

From the Kansas City Bulletin.

The Piegan Indians are now exciting so much attention, and the fearful punishment meted out to some of them is exciting so much comment, that our readers may feel interested in learning some particulars of their antecedents and characteristics. ...

The Piegans inhabit the country immediately around Fort Benton, the head of navigation on the Missouri River, ranging north up the waters of the Yellowstone and Big Horn. ...

In the summer of 1867 the writer of this visited three camps of Piegans, near Fort Benton ...

The Piegans and the Bloods are an offshoot of the Blackfeet, all three tribes speaking a common language, living in the same country, and are all probably descended from the Minnetarees. ...

Shortly after this warlike demonstration the United States government established a military post on Sun River, midway between Fort Benton and Helena ...

...

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best. ...

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The Sudden Changes of Temperature, together with the searching winds which are now so common, are causing severe colds to prevail everywhere ... Dr. Jayne's Expectorant ... Sold everywhere.

The Best and Original Tonic of Iron—Phosphorus and Calisaya, known as Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark. ... Manufactured only by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Sold by druggists.

Dr. Munroe, of Louisville, Ky., has discovered a rheumatic compound, which is warranted to cure, or money refunded. ...

Paper Hangings, and Window Shades, latest styles. Paints, oils, glass and brushes, at F. E. Rigby's, 89 Randolph street.

Cutaneous diseases cured by using Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

ENGAGED.

GLOOGSKY—MESSING—March 23, ... Miss Fanny Glooskey to Mr. ... Messing, both of Chicago. ...

MARRIED.

WOODBURY—SMITH—In this city, March 12, by ... Mr. Hiram Woodbury and Miss E. Smith, of Boston.

DIED.

FOX—At his residence, ... Funeral on Sunday ... Friends of the family are invited to attend.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—8 PARK-AV.—HOUSE, 12 ROOMS, all modern improvements, large grounds. ...

...

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—A GOOD SUITE OF LODGING ROOMS, ...

...

TO RENT—STORES.

TO RENT—LARGE BRICK BUILDING ...

...

CLAIRVOYANTS.

IF YOU WISH TO HAVE YOUR FUTURE CORrectly stated, ...

MRS. JORGENSEN, BUSINESS CLAIRVOYANT and Professional Consultant, ...

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SECOND-HAND PIANO, ...

PERSONAL.

...

AMUSEMENTS.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

MATINEE At 2 o'clock this p. m. | TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT | TO-NIGHT at 8 o'clock.

To the Widow of the Late

JAMES G. BURNETT.

GEO. W. GARRISON ....Director.

Assisted by GEO. S. THURBER and GEO. E. S. WALLACE.

GRAND MATINEE.

At 2 o'clock.

By kind permission of Augustin Daly,

"UNDER THE GAS LIGHT."
"UNDER THE GAS LIGHT."

Exciting Pier Scene! Amusing Court Room Scene! Terrible Railroad Scene!

...

Assisted by an Efficient Star Cast.

After which

THE LIMERICK BOY.

Paddy Miles ....John Dillon

Admission, 50 Cents. Children, 25 Cents.

To-Night! To-Night! To-Night!

THE SERIOUS FAMILY.

...

After which Mr. FRANK MUNROE will recite "OLD BILLY JOHNSON'S INTERVIEW WITH GENERAL SCOTT."

To be followed by

KATTY O'SHEAL.

Katty O'Sheal, with song and dance .... Mollie Williams

...

Sailor's Hornpipe by .... Little Dollie Hamilton

To conclude with

THE PERSECUTED DUTCHMAN.

John Schmidt, with Song .... E. C. Buell

ADMISSION—Reserved Seats, $1. Admission, 50 cts. Gallery, 25 cts.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

C. D. HESS & CO. ....Lessees and Managers

SALE OF SEATS CONTINUES TO-DAY.

FOX PANTOMIME COMPANY

AND KIRALFY TROUPE OF

Hungarian Sensation Dancers.

FOR SIX NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE ONLY, commencing MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 28 ...

HUMPTY-DUMPTY, and HICCORY-DICCORY DOCK.

As performed by this organization for 810 consecutive nights at the Olympic Theatre, New York.

...

Triumphant Return—Monday, April 18,

Parepa-Rosa Grand English Opera.

CARL ROSA, C. D. HESS & CO., Directors.

Six Nights Only. New Repertoire—OBERON, DON JUAN, ROSE OF CASTILE, &c.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

"SHOO FLY!"

MOLLIE WILLIAMS,

AND

E. C. BUELL.

AIKEN'S MUSEUM.

FRANK E. AIKEN ....Proprietor and Manager

Saturday, March 26.

TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES!

FROU FROU!

...

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Second Week of the Popular Tragedian,

MR. FRANK MAYO,

Who will appear Saturday evening, and Saturday afternoon Matinee, in his great character of

BELPHEGOR, THE MOUNTEBANK.

BELPHEGOR ....Mr. FRANK MAYO

Monday—BENEFIT OF MRS. ANNA COWELL. Mr. Mayo as Macbeth, Mrs. Cowell as Lady Macbeth.

DEARBORN THEATRE.

MANNING'S MINSTRELS.

GRAND MATINEE!

This afternoon, and to-night, the immensely popular burlesque

MAZEPPA;

Or, The Fiery Untamed Steed of the Calumet.

QUARRELSOME SERVANTS.

SHOO FLY! SHOO FLY!

FARWELL HALL.

PROF. RICHARDS.

This popular Scientific Lecturer will give Three Brilliant ... Friday Evening, March 25, Saturday Evening, March 26, with a Matinee Saturday Afternoon. ...

AUCTION SALES.

300 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, AND HATS,

AT AUCTION,

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

On TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 29,

At their Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

150 Rolls Brussels, Ingrain and Hemp Carpets. 50 Rolls Canton Matting.

AT AUCTION,

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

On WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 30,

At their Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.

READY-MADE CLOTHING, CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,

AT AUCTION,

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

On THURSDAY MORNING, March 31, at our salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.

DRY GOODS, SILKS, HOSIERY, POCKET CUTLERY, UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

ON THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 31.

At their Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.

REGULAR FRIDAY SALE.

NEW FURNITURE,

Consisting of elegant Parlor Sets, in Hair Cloth, ...

ALSO, TO BE SOLD, SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, Carpets, Stoves, and a lot of Gas Fixtures. ...

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

Auction & Commission Merchants,

22, 24 & 26 Randolph-st.,

WILL HOLD THEIR FIRST REGULAR WEEKLY SALE AT AUCTION OF

FURNITURE,

Household Goods, Mirrors, Carpets, Sewing Machines, &c.,

On SATURDAY, March 26, at 9½ a. m.

WANTED—TO RENT.

...

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

...

LOST AND FOUND.

...

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON-ST., NEAR ELIZABETH ...

...

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

...

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

...

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

...

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

...

MACHINERY.

...

HELP WANTED—MALES.

...

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

...

MISCELLANEOUS.

...

BUSINESS CHANCES.

...

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

...

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

...

AGENTS WANTED.

...

FINANCIAL.

$3,000 ...

$4,000 ...

$10,000 ...

...

BOARDING AND LODGING.

...

BOARD WANTED.

...

FOR SALE.

...

TO LEASE.

...

INSTRUCTION.

...

PARTNERS WANTED.

...

WASHINGTON.

National Board of Trade Committee in Washington.

Contested Election Case of Eggleston vs. Strader.

Cuban Bonds—Exposure of a Swindle.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The Committee of the National Board of Trade, which lately held a session in Baltimore, has sent a committee to urge such sections of the bill for the transportation of imported goods in bond to the West, as in practice will delay goods after they reach the Eastern ports. This is the principal business of the committee, though the matter of the Louisville Canal will receive considerable attention.

...

CUBAN BOND SWINDLE.

The investigation now going on under General Butler, took a very interesting turn to-day. ...

A SENSATION.

There was something of a sensation amongst the audience at the theatre, last night, in consequence of the appearance in a private box of a party of colored people and one white person. ...

APPEAL OF THE LETTER CARRIERS.

The appeal of the letter carriers throughout the country for an increase of salary, has been decided adversely by the House Committee on Post Offices, who believe that the House is not disposed to increase salaries.

TENNESSEE.

The Reconstruction Committee this morning examined Fletcher, Secretary of State of Tennessee, in reference to the condition of affairs there, and General Thurston, formerly of General Thomas' staff, who resides at Nashville. His testimony was adverse to military reconstruction.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

ASSUMED DUTIES.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Deputy Commissioner Douglass has resumed official duties at the Internal Revenue Office.

VISITORS TO THE PRESIDENT.

A large number of visitors, including Senators and Representatives, had interviews with the President to-day.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The Senate was not in session.

HOUSE.

The day was devoted to debate.

...

At 4½ o'clock the House adjourned.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 25.—In the Commons this evening, Mr. Barry, member for Cork County, moved an amendment to the bill for the preservation of peace in Ireland ...

...

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 25.—The Procureur General made his argument in the court at Tours, ...

NEW GRENADA.

NEW YORK, March 25.—The naval surveying party of the Darien Canal Expedition ...

HAYTI.

NEW YORK, March 25.—The World's Haytien correspondent has information of the end of the rebellion in the South. ...

ITALY.

FLORENCE, March 25.—Advices from Pavia report that the rioters have been dispersed. Tranquillity was restored.

CUBA.

HAVANA, March 25.—The Steamship Yazoo sailed for Philadelphia this morning. ...

ILLINOIS.

Correction—A Wilful Wanton—Fatal Accident—Suit Against a Railroad, &c.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., March 25.—An article appearing in the Chicago Papers of the 24th instant, stating that it was a Toledo, Wabash & Western train that ran into the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy train, ...

...

Religious Revival—Railroad Matters—Teachers' Institute.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

...

Judicial—Nasby.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MORRIS, March 25.—A special term of the Circuit Court of Grundy County has been ordered for the first Monday in May.

Petroleum V. Nasby delivered a lecture last evening to a crowded audience, for the benefit of Eagle Hose Company and Nasby.

Death of an Escaped Lunatic—Rains.

JACKSONVILLE, March 25.—Three weeks ago ...

"Fun for the ... Death to the ...

EXT...

INDUCE...

FOR THIS ...

F. N. HA... & CO.,

105 & 107 ...

ALL K...

DRY G...

WILL BE ...

GREAT B...

We have just ... have ... FROM AU...

A Large ...

WHITE ...

Which wi... 50 Per ...

Less than they ... worth.

Also, an elega...

Wraps, Fancy S... Arabs, a... Bedouin...

At ASTONIS... LOW PRICES ...

Call and sa... selves that we ... iness.

F. N. HAMLI...

105 & 107 L...

PAINTI...

If you w... houses or stor... or Calsomined ... Thos. Nelson, 7... st. He has the ... of men and m... ways on hand.

DENTIST...

TEETH EXTRAC... WITHOUT PAI...

D. M. TOWNE... 181 and 183 West ...

TEA.

We offer all broken ... $1.00 Per lb. TEA... At Tansill's Tea Hou...

MASONIC NO...

Masonic Funer...

I. O. O. ...

TEETH EXTRAC... WITHOUT PAI... D. M. TOWNE... 181 and 183 West ...

THE SUPERVISORS.

Discussions and Cost of a Couple of Smoke-Stacks.

A Lively Discussion on the Question of Hospital Accommodations.

The Country Members Not to be Caught in the Toils by the City.

Proposition to Convert the Normal School into a Hospital.

Actual Cost of Conveying Insane Persons to the Asylum.

Mr. J. J. Kearney Kicked Again.

MORNING SESSION.

The Board of Supervisors met at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, President Bluthardt in the chair. The Clerk called the roll.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Supervisor HUMPHREY wished it to be understood that he did not intend on the previous day to make a serious charge against Supervisor Ackhoff. He merely spoke on the evidence produced before the Police Court.

THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

Supervisor GAGE wished to call attention to the soldiers' monument being erected at Rosehill. There were no representatives from that Board on the Committee, although the county had given $5,000 towards the erection of the monument, [illegible]

[illegible]

AFTERNOON SESSION.

[illegible]

Supervisor WORTHINGTON moved to refer the bills to the Committee on Poor House and Paupers.

[illegible]

Supervisor WEBER moved to lay on the table. It was so lost.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

THE STANDARD CLUB CONCERT.

The first public performance in the new hall of the Standard Club, corner of Michigan avenue and Thirteenth street, took place last evening in the form of a concert, given by Miss Carry Goldsticker, assisted by Mrs. Louise Brunswick, and Messrs. Greenwith, Bischoff, and Foltz. The hall, which has a seating capacity of about eight hundred, was well filled, being almost entirely Hebrew in complexion, and presenting an array of beauty, and elegance in toilets, not often seen in Christian audiences.

[illegible]

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Mr. Frank Mayo appeared last night as *Belphegor, the Mountebank*, in the play of that name. [illegible]

[illegible]

SPORTING MATTERS.

The Everlasting Table Question Likely to Prevent a Meeting between Parker and Coon—The Chicago Base Ball Club.

THE COON-PARKER AFFAIR.

[illegible]

Base Ball.

[illegible]

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.—*Advertisement.*

A Royal Piano Forte.

As regards the Concert Grand, from the factory of the famous firm of Wm. Knabe & Co., which Messrs. Cory Bros. offer to the public, we feel justified in styling it, as we have done, a Royal Piano Forte, for in our opinion, its magnificence of tone and splendor of workmanship render it well worthy of the abode of royalty. [illegible]

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

THE LAST NUMBER of the *Independent*, the Catholic organ of Chicago, contains the following announcement: [illegible]

[illegible]

A New and Practical Fire Escape.

The public are invited to witness a trial of Dr. J. H. Griswold's newly-invented escape, to-day, at 3 o'clock, from the Sherman House. [illegible]

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THE INDIAN QUESTION.

General Sherman to General Sheridan.

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"HEADQUARTERS ARMY U. S., WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24, 1870.

"*General P. H. Sheridan, Commanding Division of the Missouri, Chicago, Illinois:*

"GENERAL: Your letter of March 18 is received. I have shown it to the Secretary of War. It is, of course, to be supposed that some of our people prefer to believe the story of the Piegan massacre, as trumped up by interested parties at Benton, more than one hundred miles off, rather than the official report of Colonel Baker, who was on the spot, and is the responsible party. [illegible]

"I repeat, therefore, that you must do the best you can in each instance, and trust to the sound judgment of the country after all the truth is revealed. I am truly yours,

"W. T. SHERMAN, General."

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Who They Are, Where They Are, and What They Are.

From the Kansas City Bulletin.

The Piegan Indians are now exciting so much attention, and the fearful punishment meted out to some of them is exciting so much comment, that our readers may feel interested in learning some particulars of their antecedents and characteristics. [illegible]

Prof. Richards' Matinee.

[illegible]

Open Saturday Evening.

[illegible]

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The Sudden Changes of Temperature, together with the searching winds which are now so common, are causing severe colds to prevail everywhere, and laying the foundations for many cases of inflammation of the lungs, pleurisy, asthma, and other lung disorders. [illegible] Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a safe and reliable remedy, which will not only promptly cure coughs and colds, but will relieve and strengthen the pulmonary and bronchial organs, and remove all dangerous symptoms. Sold everywhere.

The Best and Original Tonic of Iron,—Phosphorus and Calisaya, known as Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark. [illegible] Manufactured only by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Sold by druggists.

Dr. Munroe, of Louisville, Ky., has just discovered a rheumatic compound, which is warranted to cure, or money refunded. [illegible]

Paper Hanging, and Window shades, latest styles. Paints, oils, glass and brushes, at F. E. Rigby's, 89 Randolph street.

Cutaneous diseases cured by using Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

ENGAGED.

GLOGOSKY—MESSING—March 22, Miss Fanny Glogosky to Rev. Dr. A. Messing, both of Chicago. No cards.

MARRIED.

WOODBURY—SMITH—In this city, March 15, by Rev. Mr. Fletcher, Mr. Hiram Woodbury and Mrs. E. Smith, of Boston.

DIED.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

MATINEE At 2 o'clock this p.m. | TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT | TO-NIGHT at 8 o'clock.

To the Widow of the Late

JAMES G. BURNETT.

GEO. W. GARRISON ... Director.

GEO. S. THURBER and GEO. S. S. WALLACE.

GRAND MATINEE, At 2 o'clock.

By kind permission of Augustin Daly,

"UNDER THE GAS LIGHT."
"UNDER THE GAS LIGHT."

Exciting Pier Scene! Amusing Court Room Scene! Terrible Railroad Scene!

[illegible]

After which

THE LIMERICK BOY.

Paddy Miles ... John Dillon

Admission, 50 Cents. Children, 25 Cents.

To-Night! To-Night! To-Night!

THE SERIOUS FAMILY.

Aminadab Sleek ... John Dillon

[illegible]

After which Mr. FRANK MUNROE will recite "OLD BILLY JOHNSON'S INTERVIEW WITH GENERAL SCOTT."

To be followed by

KATTY O'SHEAL.

Katty O'Sheal, with song and dance ... Mollie Williams

[illegible]

After which

Sailor's Hornpipe by ... Little Dollie Hamilton

To conclude with

THE PERSECUTED DUTCHMAN.

John Schmidt, with Song ... E. C. Buell

ADMISSION—Reserved Seats, $1. Admission, 75 cts. Gallery, 50 cts.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

C. D. HESS & CO. ... Lessees and Managers

SALE OF SEATS CONTINUES TO-DAY.

FOX PANTOMIME COMPANY

AND KIRALFY TROUPE OF

Hungarian Sensation Dancers.

FOR SIX NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE ONLY, COMMENCING MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 28, [illegible]

HUMPTY-DUMPTY, and HICKORY-DICCORY DOCK.

As performed by this organization for 419 consecutive times at the Olympic Theatre, New York.

[illegible]

Director and Manager of the Fox Combination.

Triumphant Return—Monday, April 18,

Parepa-Rosa Grand English Opera.

CARL ROSA, C. D. HESS & CO., Directors.

Six Nights Only. New Repertoire—OBERON, DON JUAN, ROSE OF CASTILLE, &c.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

"SHOO FLY!"

MOLLIE WILLIAMS, AND E. C. BUELL.

AIKEN'S MUSEUM.

FRANK E. AIKEN ... Proprietor and Manager

Saturday, March 26.

TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES! Afternoon and Evening.

FROU FROU! This Afternoon at 2 o'clock.

FROU FROU! This Evening, at 8 o'clock.

MR. FRANK E. AIKEN as ... HENRI

FROU FROU!

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Second Week of the Popular Tragedian,

MR. FRANK MAYO.

Who will appear Saturday evening, and Saturday afternoon Matinee, in his great specialty of

BELPHEGOR, THE MOUNTEBANK.

BELPHEGOR ... Mr. FRANK MAYO

Monday—BENEFIT OF MRS. ANNA COWELL. Mr. Mayo as Macbeth, Mrs. Cowell as Lady Macbeth.

DEARBORN THEATRE.

MANNING'S MINSTRELS.

GRAND MATINEE!

This afternoon, and tonight, the immensely popular burlesque

MAZEPPA;

Or, The Fiery Untamed Steed of the Cabaret.

SHOO FLY! SHOO FLY!

FARWELL HALL.

PROF. RICHARDS.

This popular Scientific Lecturer will give Three Brilliant [illegible]

Friday Evening, March 25. Saturday Evening, March 26. with a Matinee Saturday Afternoon.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

300 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, AND HATS,

AT AUCTION,

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

On TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 29.

At their salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

150 Rolls Brussels, Ingrain and Hemp Carpets. 50 Rolls Canton Mattings.

AT AUCTION,

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

On WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 30.

At their Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.

READY-MADE CLOTHING, CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,

AT AUCTION,

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

On THURSDAY MORNING, March 31, at our salesrooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

DRY GOODS, SILKS,

HOSIERY, POCKET CUTLERY, UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

ON THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 31,

At their Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.

REGULAR FRIDAY SALE.

NEW FURNITURE,

Consisting of elegant Parlor Sets, in Hair Cloth, Silk, Terry, and Brocatelle, Black Walnut and Marble-Top Sets, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Sofas, Side Boards, and Book Cases, Dining and Kitchen Furniture, &c., &c. All goods warranted equal to any sold by regular dealers.

ALSO, TO BE SOLD, SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, Carpets, Stoves, and a lot of Gas Fixtures. Sale at Our Rooms, 108 South Clark-st., at 10 o'clock, March 25.

COLBY & WIRTS, Auctioneers.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

Auction & Commission Merchants,

22, 24 & 26 Randolph-st.

WILL HOLD THEIR FIRST REGULAR WEEKLY SALE AT AUCTION OF

FURNITURE,

Household Goods, Mirrors, Carpets, Sewing Machines, &c.,

On SATURDAY, March 26, at 9½ a.m.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

[illegible]

TO RENT—ROOMS.

[illegible]

TO RENT—STORES.

[illegible]

CLAIRVOYANTS.

[illegible]

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

[illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT.

[illegible]

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

[illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

[illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

[illegible]

MACHINERY.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALES.

[illegible]

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

[illegible]

Trades.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

Miscellaneous.

[illegible]

Domestics.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

[illegible]

BOARD WANTED.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

TO LEASE.

[illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

[illegible]

PARTNERS WANTED.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON.

National Board of Trade Committee in Washington.

Contested Election Case of Eggleston vs. Strader.

Cuban Bonds—Exposure of a Swindle.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The Committee of the National Board of Trade, which lately held a session in Baltimore, has sent a committee to urge upon members the passage of the bill for the transportation of imported goods in bond to the West, as in practice will delay goods after they reach the Eastern ports. This is the principal business of the committee, though the matter of the Louisville Canal will receive considerable attention.

CONTESTED CASE.

The Sub-Committee on Elections, consisting of Cessna and Hale, Republicans, and Randall, Democrat, finished the consideration of the testimony and arguments in the case of Eggleston vs. Strader, and unanimously decided in favor of Strader. The report will probably be made to the House in the course of ten days, and be sustained by that body.

CUBAN BOND SWINDLES.

The investigation now going on under General Butler, took a very interesting turn to-day. [illegible]

A SENSATION.

There was something of a sensation amongst the audience at the theatre, last night, in consequence of the appearance in a private box of a party of colored people and one white person. Considerable curiosity, mixed with expressions of ill-feeling, was shown in various parts of the house. No open manifestations of disapproval were made during the performance; but as the audience emerged, a good many expressed themselves with some warmth in regard to the innovation. Downing, of the Capitol restaurant was the head of the party.

APPEAL OF THE LETTER CARRIERS.

The appeal of the letter carriers throughout the country for an increase of salary, has been decided adversely by the House Committee on Post Offices, who believe that the House is not disposed to increase salaries.

TENNESSEE.

The Reconstruction Committee this morning examined Fletcher, Secretary of State of Tennessee, in reference to the condition of affairs there, [illegible]

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

[illegible]

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The Senate was not in session.

HOUSE.

The day was devoted to debate. [illegible]

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 25.—[illegible]

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 25.—[illegible]

NEW GRENADA.

NEW YORK, March 25.—[illegible]

HAYTI.

NEW YORK, March 25.—[illegible]

ITALY.

FLORENCE, March 25.—[illegible]

CUBA.

HAVANA, March 25.—[illegible]

ILLINOIS.

Correction—A Wilful Wanton—Fatal Accident—Suit Against a Railroad, &c.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., March 25.—[illegible]

Religious Revival—Railroad Matters—Teachers' Institute.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

Judicial—Nasby.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

Death of an Escaped Lunatic—Rain.

JACKSONVILLE, March 25.—Three weeks ago, [illegible]

DRY GOODS.

"Fun for the [illegible] Death to the [illegible]

EXT[illegible]

INDUCEM[illegible]

FOR THIS W[illegible]

AT

F. N. HA[illegible] & CO.

105 & 107 [illegible]

ALL KI[illegible] OF

DRY GO[illegible]

WILL BE S[illegible]

AT

GREAT BA[illegible]

We have just rec[illegible] have now on a[illegible]

FROM AUC[illegible]

A Large Li[illegible]

WHITE G[illegible]

Which will [illegible]

50 Per C[illegible]

Less than they a[illegible] worth.

Also, an elegant [illegible]

Wraps, Fancy Sh[illegible] Arabs, an[illegible] Bedouins[illegible]

At ASTONISH[illegible] LOW PRICES.

Call and satis[illegible] selves that we m[illegible] iness.

F. N. HAMLIN[illegible]

105 & 107 LAK[illegible]

PAINTING.

If you wa[illegible] houses or stores [illegible] or Calsomined, [illegible] Thos. Nelson, 78 [illegible] st. He has the v[illegible] of men and mat[illegible] ways on hand.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH EXTRACT[illegible] WITHOUT PAIN, [illegible]

D. M. TOWNER, [illegible]

181 and 183 West M[illegible]

TEA.

We offer all broken [illegible]

$1.00 Per lb. TEA[illegible]

At Tanslil's Tea House, [illegible]

MASONIC NOTI[illegible]

Masonic [illegible]

Masonic Funera[illegible]

I. O. O. F.

I. O. of O. [illegible]

[illegible]

DENTISTRY.

TEETH EXTRAC[illegible] WITHOUT PAIN, [illegible]

D. M. TOWNER, [illegible]

181 and 183 West [illegible]